"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers and cooler to-day.

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BULGARIA'S PATIENCE IS NEARLY EXHAUSTED

Premier Petroff's Statement to Powers' Representatives.

He Says the Principality May Be Forced to Depart from Its Present Attitude of Neutrality Toward Turkey.

SOFIA, Sept. 10.—The continuous reports of wholesale massacres of the Bulgarian population and the destruction of Bulgarian villages in Macedonia are causing considerable excitement in political and general circles here.

Premier Petroff is stated to have informed the representatives of the powers in Sofia that neither the Bulgarian Government nor the people could witness with indifference the annihilation of the Bulgarian element in Macedonia and the devastation of the country, and that unless the powers could find some means of restraining Turkey's terrible repressive measures Bulgaria would be forced to depart from her present attitude of strict neutrality.

While the Premier's intimation was conveyed in the course of informal conversation with the diplomats in Sofia, and was in no sense intended as an official communication, it may be regarded as an indication that the patience of the Bulgarian people is becoming exhausted.

The Bulgarian Government has hitherto withstood all attempts on the part of the Macedonian Committees to draw Bulgaria into a war with Turkey, but the condition of affairs is daily becoming more critical and the position of the Ministry more difficult.

The official view of the situation continues pessimistic, but in some other quarters the belief prevails that the powers will shortly propose a new scheme of pacification in Macedonia, and thus remove the possibility of a Turkish-Bulgarian war. Much confidence is expressed that the approaching visit of the Czar to Vienna will result in a peaceful solution of the difficulties.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The temper of the Bulgarian people and Government according to telegrams from Sofia, is rising to danger point.

All indications tend to show that however loyally the Bulgarian Government desires to observe a neutral attitude it will not be long before pressure from the people, into a formal declaration of sympathy with the Macedonian Christians.

A committee representing all classes has been organized by the professors of the University of Sofia, and is actively active to demand the intervention of Europe. Prince Ferdinand can only be held responsible in dissolving the Sobranje at such a critical moment, which is characterized as treason against the people. Resolutions will be sent to-day to the Sobranje urging the immediate mobilization of the army against Turkey.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Sofia, in a long resume of the situation, points out that Bulgaria does not possess sufficient military property to cordon the frontier. She has only forty-five men each at points three miles distant from each other, and, as the Turkish frontier guards always retire when they see Bulgarian bands crossing, the latter have an easy time. The correspondent thinks that this points to the conclusion that the Ottoman Government desires to keep the insurrection alive as a pretext for the annihilation of the Christians, and as the Bulgarians are unlikely to remain inactive spectators of the massacre of their brethren the popular feeling is easily roused to become the strong for any Government to withstand.

Even in the Bulgarian Army and administration, says the correspondent, there is strong sympathy for the Macedonians, and it is believed there is in fact a large percentage of Macedonians. Hitherto, by promising European intervention and suppressing the details of the Turkish atrocities, the Government has succeeded in allaying popular indignation, but such temporary expedients can no longer avail, and the tearing to pieces of international intervention can dispel the storm clouds now fast gathering.

A curious story appears in the Vienna News Free Press that the Sheikh of Medina is spreading a report that the Prophet Mohammed rose from his tomb and exclaimed in solemn tones: "Allah, save thy people," whereupon the six guardians of the tomb expired from terror. The legend has excited Constantinople, and is supposed to be intended to compel the Ottoman Government to undertake an anti-Christian campaign.

A diplomat who is taking part in the international negotiations in connection with the Balkan crisis said yesterday:

"Unless I am standing on the lodge of a prophet, and no one can tell but that to-morrow may see Turkey and Bulgaria plunged in war, in spite of all the efforts made to prevent it, and, though the powers separately have made strong representations to Bulgaria to desist from aiding the insurgents, they are now on the eve of a joint demand for the observance of a policy of strict neutrality."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—An imperial irade has been issued ordering the repair or reconstruction of the fortifications at Adrianople, Chatalja, Enserum, and the Dardanelles.

AWFUL TURKISH EXCESSES.

A Monastir Merchant Says the Troops Are Daily Committing Almost Unconceivable Outrages.

SOFIA, Sept. 10.—A European merchant who left Monastir on Sept. 6 has arrived at Sofia, and has given The Associated Press correspondent an account of the terrible conditions prevailing in the Valtyyct of Monastir. He says Hilmi Pasha's administration has greatly disappointed the Christians, who expected that he would make an improvement in the situation. Hilmi Pasha, however, is following the lines of his predecessors, and the greatest excesses that have ever been committed have occurred since his arrival.

Throughout the Valtyyet of Monastir the Turkish soldiers are daily perpetrating almost inconceivable atrocities. They assault the young girls in the presence of their parents and pillage and murder everywhere. Even funeral processions are halted, and the corpses stripped of the new clothes in which they are dressed according to the Macedonian burial custom. The priests' vestments are seized, and the soldiers sell all their plunder openly, the officers apparently consenting.

The informant of The Associated Press says the Christian inhabitants are terror stricken, hourly fearing a general massacre by the Mussulmans, whose fanatical hatred of the Christians has reached the highest point. The shops are closed in Monastir, business is suspended, and the streets are deserted. Even the Consuls do not dare to venture outside their homes. The country people are afraid to come to the city lest they should be robbed and murdered on the way.

Europeans desiring to see the burned villages are prevented by the authorities on various excuses. The British Consul wanted to go to Smilevo, but Hilmi Pasha informed him that he could not guarantee his safety, as the revolutionaries had plotted to kill him.

The informant continues that it is estimated that there are over 70,000 people in the fields without shelter and starving. Hilmi Pasha promised the Consuls that he would assist the destitute people, but he has done nothing, even refusing to allow them to enter the town and beg for food.

Many cruelties perpetrated by Christians are attributed to Greek spies, headed by a Greek Bishop, who, with the Greek Consuls, are, it is said, paid by the Porte for their services. The Turks are accused of inventing reports for the purpose of fanning the Mussulmans' hatred of the Bulgarians.

The Turkish functionaries openly scoff at the idea of reforms or European intervention, declaring that should armed European forces come the Turks would immediately burn, destroy, and massacre, leaving only bare fields throughout Macedonia.

Every day brings news of fresh massacres and outrages in Macedonia. The revolutionary organizations to-day published elaborate statistics, giving the names of 111 villages burned by the Turkish soldiery, the number of houses in each, the date of the incendiarism, and particulars of the number of persons murdered in each case. Official reports arriving here are suspiciously reticent, but no doubt exists regarding the terrible barbarities practiced by the Turkish troops and the Arabi-Bazouks on helpless women and children.

Telegrams from the frontier indicate approaching disturbances in Northern and Eastern Macedonia. A telegram from Djumaa says the rich Turks are leaving the villages in that district, and that the Pomaks, or Bulgarian Mohammedans, would follow suit, but do not know where they can find refuge. The great forest of Firin is burning. The Turks set fire to the forest in four places, and the flames are visible at a great distance.

Fighting is reported to be taking place near Melnik, and another fight is also going on in the Valiyyet of Monastir.

At Bukovit, between Kritchevo and Gostivar, the insurgents surprised a body of Bashi-Bazouks pillaging the village. The latter were attacked and many were killed. Near Midesch, District of Kostur, it is reported, a band led by Tohakaloroff has defeated a detachment of Turkish troops, about sixty of the latter being killed. Many wounded Turks are arriving at Monastir, filling the hospitals.

The people in the District of Veles are reported to be in a terrible condition. Nearly all their villages have been plundered and destroyed. The old men, women, and children were brutally tortured by the soldiers, and many were killed, the Bashi-Bazouks leaving the bodies unburied. The Bulgarian inhabitants of the town of Veles are terrified, fearing to leave their houses lest they should be denounced by the Greek spies, and cast into prison.

A telegram from Burgas states that 2,000 Turkish soldiers, with two cannon, have landed near Vasiliko, on the Black Sea, and attacked the town, which is still occupied by the insurgents.

VALIYY OF BEIRUT DISMISSED.

Demand by America and France Acceded To—Tranquillity Restored in the City.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—United States Minister Leishman has presented a demand to the Turkish Government for the dismissal of Reschid Pasha, Valiyy of Beirut, on the ground that so long as he is retained in office the lives and property of Americans in Beirut are insecure.

Nazim Pasha received an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival at Beirut, a crowd at the railway station cheering him repeatedly.

Beirut advices received here late yesterday stated that uneasiness still prevailed among the Christians, and that the excitement in the mountains continued, but no fresh disturbances had occurred.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—A dispatch received here from Constantinople says Nazim Pasha has been formally appointed Valiyy of Beirut, in place of Reschid Pasha, who has been dismissed.

The Post says the German training ship Moltke, with 400 men on board, left Lisbon to-day for Piraeus, (the seaport of Athens,) and adds that she will go from there to Beirut.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Advices received by the French Foreign Office from Beirut say that Nazim Pasha is making a thorough investigation of the causes of the recent disorder, and that he has given assurances to the foreign Consuls that he will severely punish the guilty.

Under the circumstances, it is added, the French, British, and Italian Consuls have decided not to ask for the landing of American marines, as (contrary to the Constantinople advices) the excitement has subsided and the Christian refugees who fled are returning to their homes.

The investigation thus far made into the outbreak has shown that the police participated in looting the shops and houses, the ex-Valiyy, Reschid Pasha, being unable to control them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Minister Leishman has cabled the State Department from Constantinople that the French Ambassador demanded the removal of the Valiyy of Beirut. Mr. Leishman vigorously urged the Porte to replace the Valiyy by some one more capable of preserving order and giving more efficient protection to American citizens and interests. In this course he had the approval of the State Department.

Mr. Leishman transmitted to the State Department a communication from Consul Synadinos at Beirut in which the latter said that the situation there was quieter. Many shops were still closed, but the people were getting over the scare of Sunday.

Mr. Leishman has also cabled the State Department that he has secured the release of Abdul Kader Mathaney, a naturalized citizen of the United States, born at Tripoli, who, soon after returning to his native country in 1901, committed an offense for which he was sentenced by the Consular Court of the United States at Beirut to a term of six months in the Smyrna Jail. During the early part of this year he was arrested at Tripoli and condemned by the local court, for the same offense, to three and a half years' imprisonment. Mr. Leishman promptly protested against this violation of the rights of an American citizen.

The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Admiral Cotton, dated Beirut yesterday, stating that the arrival of Nasim Pasha from Damascus has restored confidence. Admiral Cotton says that the city was quiet on Tuesday night and business was improving.

A TURKISH FORCE ROUTED.

SOFIA, Sept. 10.—A private dispatch from Rilo announces that in an engagement fought Sept. 2 at Yeltepe, in the Perim district of Roumelia, 600 Turkish troops were completely routed by Macedonian insurgents, who, it is added, were everywhere received by the population with enthusiasm. The Turks fled.

BULGARIAN OFFICERS SLAIN.

SALONIKA, Sept. 10.—In a recent fight at Gaadetz, near Demir-Kapou, among the insurgents killed were eight Bulgarian officers, whose heads have been taken to Demir-Kapou.

It is reported that the telegraph wires have been cut between Florina and Monastir.

Twenty battalions of Anatolian rédifs have already arrived at Dedeagocha, and thirty others are expected.

Wanders from Home While Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 10.—J. W. Aldrich, a photographer, of Wallingford, wandered away from home yesterday, and to-day the whole town was engaged in searching for him. Fire bells were rung, and a large force of volunteer searchers was enlisted. This afternoon Mr. Aldrich was found about three miles from the town wandering aimlessly about. He had become mentally unbalanced for some unknown reason.

POLICE RAID GARFIELD REPUBLICAN CLUB

Storming Party Smash Their Way Through Iron-Barred Doors.

Capt. Shire Just Misses "Lightning Jim" Stewart, but Captures Four Prisoners in Alleged Poolroom.

Capt. Nathaniel Shire of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station raided yesterday afternoon "Lightning Jim" Stewart's Garfield Republican Club at 320 East Thirty-second Street, which, he says, has been a poolroom at least since Aug. 27.

At any rate the Captain charged John Burke, alias John Birmingham, forty years old, of 140 East Sixty-third Street; John Michaels, twenty-one years old, of 320 Second Street; William J. Martin of 412 East Sixty-fourth Street, and John Clark, forty-two years old, of 261 East Seventy-second Street, with violating Section 351 of the Penal Code, and Section 351 relates to nothing so much as violations of the poolroom law.

The raid was accomplished by the Captain, Detectives Waters, Cooper, McCarthy, and Golden of his precinct, Assistant District Attorney Corrigan, and a man from Inspector McLaughlin's staff. Detectives Rossner and O'Brien, whom Capt. Shire had borrowed to get the evidence against the club, were inside playing the races, according to their account of things, when the attack was made, while County Detectives Rearden and Hammond took a hand at the finish.

"This is the happiest night of my life," said the Captain after the raid, "for many's the night I've lain awake a lookin' me good sleep fer thinkin' how I was ter git the place right."

Then the Captain proceeded to tell how when he arrived in the precinct the fame of "Lightning Jim's" club was borne to him at the first moment, with the invitation to close the place if he could. In truth, the Garfield Republican Club was well guarded. For some reason or other, whether because of the danger of an invasion of the political forces of Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who ousted Stewart from the Republican leadership of the district, or on general principles it does not appear, the front door and back door and all the windows of the Garfield Club were strongly barred, and even the scuttle in the roof was reinforced by a layer of sheet iron. Capt. Shire was told of these things when he entered the precinct.

The Captain went to Deputy Commissioner Piper and asked for a couple of men who were not known in the precinct. Two weeks passed and there were no results. The Captain asked for five days more. Finally on July 27 Rossner made the acquaintance of Stewart, was initiated into the Garfield Club, and gave his vow to support the Fusion ticket—and not to tell. Rossner thereafter took a great interest in politics and went every afternoon to discuss campaign probabilities. Then he applied for the admission of his friend O'Brien, and his application was granted. Rossner and O'Brien achieved popularity and a membership in the club that they decided to sleep there, because some of the discussion lasted until late in the evening.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Shire decided that the time for action had arrived. So the storming party reached the place, about 5 o'clock, and broke its noisy way through two iron-barred doors O'Brien and Rossner invited those inside who had been robbing politics of their attention for some few minutes to give first to certain reports of happenings at Chicago, St. Louis, and Sheepshead Bay, to be quiet while the visitors went through the crowd. There was a little disappointment on the part of Capt. Shire and his host because "Lightning Jim" Stewart had left the premises just fifteen minutes before, but as Clarke was believed to be financially interested in the club the disappointment was mitigated somewhat. The four prisoners were bailed in the early evening by Mrs. Mary Casson of 140 West Sixty-fourth Street, who is said to be Stewart's sister-in-law.

THE LYNCHEHAUN CASE.

Judge Baker Will Decide To-day Whether the Escaped Irish Convict Shall Be Brought to New York.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—Judge Francis Baker of the United States Circuit Court, after hearing arguments in habeas corpus proceedings in the James Lynchehaun case this afternoon, reserved his decision until to-morrow morning.

Addison C. Harris, ex-Minister to Austria; Albert W. Wishard, ex-Solicitor of the Court of Claims; F. Winter, and Henry N. Spaan defended Lynchehaun. For the British Government appeared Charles Fox of New York, solicitor for the British Consul Generalate, and Jesse Lafollette, Deputy United States District Attorney.

The courtroom was crowded throughout the afternoon, many leading Irishmen of the city and State being present. Lynchehaun was not in court. Proceedings were to adjudge the legality of his arrest by United States Marshal Pettit, which, if held legal, will take Lynchehaun to New York to appear before a United States Commissioner.

At the close of the arguments Judge Baker announced that but one question perplexed him, and that was whether a warrant issued by a United States Commissioner in the Southern District of New York could be competent for service in Indiana.

In the courtroom were Sergt. Hicks of Castlebar Jail, Ireland, and Charles Wyndenn, head jailer of Castlebar. They are here to identify Lynchehaun, if necessary.

LABOR FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.

Negroes Are Leaving the Farms and There Are Not Enough Workmen to Pick the Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 10.—It is clearly recognized throughout the South that if the cotton crop turns out to be large, it will be next to impossible to gather it all, owing to the scarcity of labor and the lateness of the opening of the season. The labor famine has already begun to reach the acute stage in various portions of the South, although the cotton season has hardly opened, the amount so far picked not being 10 per cent. of that gathered at the corresponding time last year.

From all parts of the South the cry of "more negroes" is heard. There is scarcely a county in the whole cotton belt which has enough labor to gather the crop as rapidly as it opens. Strenuous efforts, mostly vain, are being made to recruit the forces of pickers, and most tempting inducement is held out in the shape of wages.

The cause of the scarcity is in the large increase in public work in progress and the rapid strides in manufactures. Not long ago negroes had no source of income except work on plantations, but now they are leaving the farms for other work which is more remunerative and pleasant. The males are the ones who usually secure public work, and when they succeed in making good wages the women and children at home, who once did the bulk of the cotton gathering, refuse to work because they have enough to live on without labor.

Dynamiters Destroy Editor's Home.

BERNE, Ind., Sept. 10.—The residence of Frederick Rohers, editor of The Berne Witness, was almost demolished by dynamite early this morning. The family was startled from the ruins with slight injuries. Rohers's paper has been leading the opposition to licensed saloons.

J. B. MARTIN IN AUTO SMASH.

New Yorker Slightly Injured in Accident in France—One of His Companions Killed.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—A fatal automobile accident occurred last evening at Barbe, near Bordeaux. A car conducted by M. Martin of the Café Martin, New York, who was accompanied by a party of guests from the Château de Pessac, owned by M. Eschenaur of Bordeaux, started on a trip to Biarritz. While going at high speed the machinery of the car became deranged and the vehicle dashed into a ditch.

One of the occupants of the rear seat, M. Cuivillier, had his back broken and was killed outright. M. Martin had a shoulder slightly injured, but the two other occupants of the car escaped uninjured.

M. Cuivillier's body was taken back to the Château de Pessac.

M. Martin will probably be able to return to Paris to-morrow.

Louis Martin, one of the proprietors of the Café Martin and a brother of John B. Martin, received cable dispatches yesterday notifying him of the fatal automobile accident in France. The first dispatch received by L. Martin was from a friend, who said that John B. Martin had been killed.

This report, which created a great sensation at the Café Martin, was soon followed by a dispatch from John B. Martin himself, which announced that he had been in an automobile accident near Bordeaux, and that his right shoulder had been dislocated, but that he was otherwise uninjured and expected to be well in a few days.

The dispatch added that a companion of M. Martin on the automobile trip had been killed. He was M. Cuivillier of Paris, head of one of the largest delicatessen exporting firms of that city.

M. Martin has been in France with his wife for two months. He has long been an enthusiastic automobilist.

Louis Martin is awaiting additional details of the accident.

FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Dr. Rushmore of Tuxedo Paralyzed and His Niece, Miss Herrick, Instantly Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Dr. Edward C. Rushmore was seriously injured, and his niece, Miss Cornelia Herrick of Southampton, killed in an automobile accident at Arden at noon to-day.

Dr. Rushmore was on his way to pay a professional visit to Arden. While going up a very steep incline about 300 yards from Edward H. Harriman's cottage the power of the automobile seemed to give out. The machine started backward down the hillside.

He applied the brakes, which refused to hold, and the machine toppled over a rocky embankment. Miss Herrick was instantly killed. Dr. Rushmore was picked up by William Macclean of Arden and carried to Mrs. Philip Klasam's cottage near by in a critical condition, suffering from severe bruises about the spine and paralyzed below the hips.

Miss Herrick was eighteen years old, the daughter of Samuel Herrick of Southampton, and came out to Tuxedo last night for a few days' visit.

Yacht Club Man's Auto Too Fast.

Frederick K. Clarke, a member of the New York Yacht Club, was riding in his automobile from the Victoria Hotel to the yacht clubhouse last evening to attend the reception to Sir Thomas Lipton, when his chauffeur, Lovett A. Grant, twenty-one years old, of 25 Essex Avenue, Orange, N. J., was arrested at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street by Bicycle Policeman Rennselaer of the West Thirtieth Street Station for travelling at too high speed. Mr. Clarke left $200 in cash as security for the appearance of Grant in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

LEARNS SHE WAS NO WIFE.

Marylander's Widow and Child to Lose Estate—First Wife, an Actress, Found in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 10.—After a long search, extending as far as Denver, lawyers have located in New York the first wife of G. Walter Bowman, who died in Hagerstown on March 4 last. Bowman was the son of George R. Bowman, who died years ago, leaving an estate of $50,000, chiefly to his son.

Bowman married an actress in New Jersey. He brought her to Hagerstown, and they lived together for some time, when they separated, and he instituted proceedings in Washington for divorce.

The proceedings went as far as the taking of testimony, and then stopped. Bowman, under the impression that the court had granted him a divorce, married a second time.

He had two wives living at the same time, but he did not know it. His second wife was Miss Lettie R. Eakle, by whom he had one child.

When Bowman died without leaving a will these facts were brought to light, and a search for wife No. 1 was instituted. She was located at Denver, Col., where she was playing with a theatrical troupe.

Trace was lost of her until a few days ago, when she was located in New York, ready to start again for the West. She will come to Hagerstown to-morrow to establish her claim to a share of the estate. Wife No. 2 and her child will get nothing.

CONGRESSMAN FOWLER ANGRY.

Resents Criticisms of His Financial Bill Made by S. R. Flynn.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 10.—In discussing his financial bill before the Indiana State Bankers' Association to-day Congressman Fowler of New Jersey had a tilt with S. R. Flynn, President of the National Live Stock Bank of Chicago, who yesterday criticised Mr. Fowler's proposals in the presence of 400 delegates and visitors.

Mr. Fowler, in defending his bill, said it was as near perfect as anything could be. He then took Mr. Flynn to task for his utterances concerning the radical and conservative in financiering.

Mr. Flynn arose and said he did not care to make the matter or his remarks personal. He had a high esteem for Mr. Fowler, but not for his bill. What he said was a public necessity. Mr. Fowler could do more good if he would explain his system and not quibble over personalities.

Mr. Fowler replied by saying: "I am exceedingly sorry that a delegate has to be pilloried before an audience, but truth and honor has been challenged in a statement made in Mr. Flynn's address, which said that if I was honest I would never vote for my own bill."

TRIED TO WRECK HOTEL.

Unpaid Butler of the Netherwood Set Out to Dynamite the Structure—Overcome in a Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 10.—Made furious by the withholding of his wages, Andrew Gosler, formerly a butler at the Hotel Netherwood, which closed under a cloud of debt last week, went to the place yesterday with the avowed determination to wreck the structure with dynamite. He was captured in the grounds by Roundsman Flynn of the local Police Department, and subdued after a hard fight, and was locked up at headquarters. This morning he was allowed to go on his promising to return to his home in New York.

Forty other employes of the place also surrounded the hotel and made desperate attempts to get at the proprietors. They became enraged at their failure, and started to wreck property, when the police were called. Chief Kiely and several of his men responded, and after a conference with the employes he induced them to depart peacefully.

A happy anticipation and a pleasant memory are born of a Hudson River Day Line trip. Right.—Adv.

BLAIR GRANDCHILDREN DEFEATED IN COURT

Will Lose Large Part of Fortune Left by Millionaire Banker.

Securities Left to Them in Will Were Disposed Of Before Testator's Death—De Witt Clinton Blair, the Son, Richer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day handed down a decision in the suit brought by De Witt Clinton Blair, the wealthy New York banker, for a construction of the will of his father, John L. Blair, who died in Blairstown, N. J., on Dec. 2, 1899, leaving an estate the value of which is estimated at more than $30,000,000.

By the construction of Vice Chancellor Emery, a couple of million may be added to the already ample fortune of De Witt Clinton Blair, who was the only surviving child of the late multi-millionaire, and was named residuary legatee and sole executor and trustee under the will. Mr. Blair is senior member of the big Wall Street banking house of Blair & Co., whose offices adjoin those of J. Pierpont Morgan.

In the will, which was executed in 1878, twenty-one years before his death, Mr. Blair, among other bequests, left stocks and bonds to the value of $500,000 to each of his many grandchildren, with the provision that during their life they were to enjoy the income of these securities and that upon their death the principal should be given to their children.

In each case the securities had been plainly designated in the will. They consisted chiefly of the stocks and bonds of railroads in the Middle West, in which the late John L. Blair had heavy interests.

Upon his death it was found that many of these securities had been disposed of, or that the properties they represented had been merged into other roads. There were no codicils to the will to meet this emergency.

In the suit just decided the claim set up on behalf of De Witt Clinton Blair, the executor, is that the grandchildren are entitled to receive only such of the designated securities as remained at the death of his father.

In his decision Vice Chancellor Emery upholds this contention and negatives the plea set up on behalf of certain of the grandchildren who figure as defendants, that the deficiency should be made up out of other stocks and bonds left by the testator.

In a memorandum handed down with the decision the Vice Chancellor says:

"Upon the principal question presented and argued, I conclude that the direction of the court should be that the Trustee, for the purposes of the several trusts included in the items of the will, called the 'grandchildren's trusts,' is to take only such of the bonds and stocks specified in the several trusts as were left by the testator, and is not to supply bonds or stocks specified in the trust and not left by the testator from other bonds or stocks left by him. Nor is he to pay in money, from the estate, the amount of the proceeds in lands which were not left in the estate."

Besides the son, De Witt Clinton Blair, the late millionaire had two daughters, both of whom died before their father. One daughter married Charles Scribner, the publisher. At the time of her death she left five children. The youngest daughter married Clarence G. Mitchell. She left one son, Clarence B. Mitchell. Charles, Arthur, Isabella, and Anna Scribner are the grandchildren named as defendants in the suit.

The Vice Chancellor has been asked to construe certain other items of the will which seemed obscure to the executor, and announced that he would hear argument on these at some later date.

POLICEMAN ASSAULTED AND LEFT UNCONSCIOUS.

Eight Men Beat Him and Took Away His Pistol and Club—Three Women Tried to Rescue Him.

Eight men, several of whom were recognised, set upon Policeman Peter Fagan of the Charles Street Station early this morning, and after taking his revolver and billy away from him, kicked and beat him almost into insensibility. The policeman fought desperately, but he stood little chance, and after rendering him unconscious, they each gave him a parting kick and escaped. Three women, janitresses of flats in the neighborhood of the scene of the assault, seeing the policeman fighting against overwhelming odds, went to his assistance, one using a gas lighter on his assailants. All three were dragged away by several of the gang, who threatened to give them the same deal as the policeman was getting if they did not desist.

It was shortly after midnight when Policeman Fagan was standing at the corner of Houston and Bedford Streets waiting for his relief. A man who said he was Edward Collins, a Westerner of 389 Washington Street, who has been in this city two weeks, accosted Fagan and told him that he had been held up by a gang of men in front of 53 Carmine Street.

Fagan asked Collins to accompany him back there, and the two set out together to the place where the Westerner said he had been held up and assaulted. When he saw the policeman approached, the spot there was a gang of eight or ten rough-looking men, who eyed the stranger suspiciously.

"That's the man who assaulted me," Collins said, pointing to one of the men.

"Well, I did wallop you, and I'll wallop you again," the man said, at the same time stepping forward and striking Collins a stunning blow in the face, knocking him to the sidewalk.

He had no sooner hit Collins than Policeman Fagan grabbed him and placed him under arrest. That was the signal for the outbreak.

"Don't let that guy take Jack in, boys," several of them said, the gang at the same time crowding around Fagan. The policeman saw that he would probably get a rough deal, and he reached to get his billy. As he did so one of the gang struck him on the head with a stick, the rest of the gang punching him with their fists. Then there ensued a desperate fight. The Westerner was quickly knocked unconscious, and he lay on the street, the gang scrambling over his body.

POLICEMAN BADLY HURT.

Edward Rohrs Found Unconscious in Lenox Avenue with Fractured Skull.

Policeman Edward Rohrs, thirty-eight years old, who lives at 286 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, was found unconscious yesterday morning at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, which is quite a distance from his beat, which is from One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to the Harlem River and east to Lenox Avenue. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where the doctors said that his skull was fractured. There was absolutely no evidence that the officer had been drinking, and the doctors felt certain that he had been struck down with some blunt instrument.

The policeman gained consciousness for a little while, and said that he did not know how he had been hurt. He remembered that he had seen Sergeant Wolfe of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, to which he is attached, about 1 o'clock, and Roundsman McLaughlin an hour later. After that he could remember nothing.

Assaults and holdups have not been uncommon on the more lonely streets of the Bronx, and the police are of the opinion that their comrade, who had always been a fearless officer, had without doubt been waylaid and sandbagged to get him out of the way.

FIERCE STORM SWEEPS OVER GREAT BRITAIN.

Telegraphic Communication with America and Ireland Interrupted—Disasters to Shipping Feared.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A terrific gale has sprung up all over the United Kingdom. Within ten hours the barometer fell one inch. The wind blew at a force of seventy miles an hour and torrential rain has fallen.

All the telegraph system was disorganized for several hours, and communication with Ireland and the United States was interrupted.

Enormous damage has been done to property in the interior and along the sea front, especially at the seaside resorts. Hundreds of vessels are running to shelter and it is feared that there will be serious casualties.

Heavy floods are reported from Wales. Snow is falling on the Grampian Hills in Scotland.

A Lloyds dispatch from Gothenburg reports that the Norwegian three-masted schooner Theis Lundegaard, from Skonvik for London, is ashore at Falkenberg, Sweden, and all the crew have perished save one. Several other vessels are ashore.

Excitement prevails at Dover in consequence of the report that two wrecks have occurred, one on the Goodwin Sands and the other at Dungeness. At a late hour a lifeboat was seen approaching Dover with a shipwrecked crew, and an immense crowd is waiting for its arrival.

At Weston-Super-Mare, on the Bristol Channel, the sea has invaded the streets, and boats are floating into the town 300 yards from the Promenade.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 10.—A heavy gale prevented the Dominion liner New England, bound from Boston to Liverpool, from communicating at noon with this port.

The White Star liner Oceanic, which left Liverpool yesterday for New York, sailed from this port at 1:15 P. M. to-day. She took with her a local pilot, the sea being too rough to permit him to disembark.

The cable companies yesterday notified The Associated Press that, owing to a storm sweeping over Great Britain, the telegraph lines to London were all down.

The Continental telegraph system also suffered.

LABOR UNIONISM AMONG FIREMEN DENOUNCED.

Fire Engineers' Convention Rescinds Refusal to Listen to Delegate's Anti-Union Paper.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10.—Although it had declined on Tuesday to listen to an address declaring that firemen should not be members of unions, the International Association of Fire Engineers, who are in convention here, to-day decided to hear it.

The paper was read by Chief J. H. Harris of Tampa, Fla. It was entitled, "Should Firemen Belong to Labor Unions?" and was on the programme for Tuesday's session. When it was submitted to the Board of Directors, however, they decided that it would be inadvisable to incite the possible displeasure of labor unions. Therefore Mr. Harris was asked not to speak.

The action of the Directors, when it became known, caused not a little sculking among the members. Chief Hargis was advised to take the matter before the convention, and did so to-day. The result was a sharp fight on the floor, but on a vote the convention decided to hear the paper.

"Our hazardous experience in Tampa taught those who watched the conflict that the limit of labor interference had been reached when it entered the fire service," said Chief Harris. "Consider the fact that a fireman would be bound and gagged by the strict rules of organized labor and that the labor unionist is taught that his first obligation is to his union, and then—

"Now, if certain business concerns have incurred the displeasure of this union or that one with which the fireman is affiliated he must not only cease all connection with them, but must, according to what we have seen all over the country, take the initiative in the measures which entail them. This rule in the case of firemen would entail results horrible to contemplate.

"Politics in a fire department is bad enough, but labor unionism in a fire department is infinitely worse. The fireman who owes his job to politics is a poor fireman, but he is at least faithful to his trust to the extent of his ability, and has no entanglements such as would result from affiliation with labor unions.

"Under labor unionism in a department the Chief would become a nonentity. The most responsible man in the department could, through his influence with the union, become the real head. The moment a fireman becomes a labor unionist he ceases to be a true and trusted fireman."

The paper was ordered spread upon the minutes without discussion. After the adjournment Chief Croker, the President of the Association, and the other officers refused to discuss the point raised by Chief Harris.

A BANDMASTER IN TROUBLE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Frederick N. Innes, the bandmaster at the Fall festival this week, is in more trouble over his matrimonial engagements." Suit was brought to-day to compel him to pay a judgment for $1,500 and costs which his first wife, Georgia, pleads is due her under decree of the New York court.

According to the affidavit, Mrs. Innes was granted an absolute decree for divorce on July 10, 1902, and an allowance of $25 per week for alimony as long as she shall live, or to the day following the granting of the decree Mr. Innes married again. The affidavit asserts that Mr. Innes has failed to pay the alimony and soon left New York State, threatening not to return to it. Mrs. Innes also declares that the bandmaster has sworn he is a resident of New York State.

The proceedings are in the form of an application to collect a foreign judgment. The court is asked to enjoin the Fall Festival Association from paying Mr. Innes any money under his contract until the claim of the first Mrs. Innes has been satisfied. The attorneys also left word at the Sheriff's office to levy an attachment on the big red automobile of the famous bandmaster.

Deputy Sheriff Cormany served Treasurer Hinsch of the Fall Festival with an order of court to hold any sum which may be due Mr. Innes under his contract. Another deputy is endeavoring to locate the Red Devil auto which the officials were informed Mr. Innes brought to this city for use during his week here.

TO DEPORT ENGLISH SPINNERS.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—For violating the contract labor law five persons, one of whom is a woman, are under arrest and will be deported. The prisoners are experienced English spinners who had been employed in the Neponset Woolen Mills at Canton.

The arrests were made by a detail of Immigration Inspectors from this city, who allege that the mill hands were brought to this country under a contract made across the water. They all come from the manufacturing centre of Morley, England, and it is alleged were engaged by an agent of the Canton mills.

The same party came over on the Cunard steamer Saxonia on July 25 and were debarred from landing because of statements that employment had been promised them at Canton before they left England. They were returned to Liverpool on Aug. 11, but it is reported that they had hardly been landed at Liverpool when they were met by an agent of the Neponset Mills, who made an agreement to give them work in Canton.

CHANLER SAYS DEVERY CONSULTED VAN COTT

Ex-Chief Accused of Serving as a Republican Emissary.

TAMMANY PLANS HIS DEFEAT

All the Power of the Wigwam to Be Used Against Him in the Ninth District Primaries—Big Goodwin Meeting.

All the strength of Tammany Hall is being used in the Ninth Assembly District, and will be used from now until the primary elections on Tuesday next, to crush out the political life of William S. Devery. Such was the announced intention yesterday of the Tammany leaders, and they made an important move toward this end last evening when, at the Horatio Seymour Club, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, they held one of the biggest district meetings of the year in support of the leadership candidacy of Frank J. Goodwin. Charles F. Murphy and the other Tammany powers are back of Goodwin in the fight to the very limit and make no attempt to hide the fact.

That Devery is an emissary of the Republican Party, and that he was in consultation with Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Republican leader of the Fifth Assembly District, in the afternoon, were charged by the chief speaker of the night, Capt. William Astor Chanler, who a few years ago was elected to Congress over Lemuel Ely Quigg of the old Fourteenth District, changing a Republican district of 13,000 votes into a Democratic district by 5,000. Capt. Chanler said:

"Remember that this election for the Mayor of New York is going to be a very important one, for if you elect a Democratic Mayor that will mean a Democratic President next year, and that President is going to be a man taken from the people and not a man picked out by bankers and financiers.

"I want to tell you another thing, Devery this afternoon visited Cornelius Van Cott, and was with him for an hour. Devery is the emissary of the Republican Party, working under the guise of attempting to be elected leader of the Democrats of the Ninth District.

Now I know Van Cott pretty well. Yet I would not consult with him so close to election, and I think Devery took a big chance. It shows the close alliance between Devery and the Republicans in this fight.

"Low, who is to be nominated, will be beaten, and then he will be appointed Ambassador to France. He would not have run to get the licking that he is bound to get if he did not know that by running and being defeated he would get the French mission.

"Devery is trying to get your votes to deliver them to the Republican Party. I tell you again that Devery was with Van Cott to-day. I would not call upon him, yet Devery does.

"The present administration boasts of what it has accomplished, and points out the Charity Department in a circular that I have received, and probably some of you have, as a department that they have organized. Now, as one particularly interested in charity and hospital work, and I tell you that all the practical men who have worked out the great reform in this department, claimed by the administration, as was appointed by John W. Keller, our Commissioner.

"Mr. Low says that the cops are better, and the patients are consequently being better fed. Well, the Democratic Party has a lot

strong man for Tammany to nominate?" Mr. Nixon was asked.

Mr. Nixon evaded a direct reply. He said: "I sincerely hope that the Democratic ticket will be so made up that its election will be a foregone conclusion."

KEMPNER TO SUPPORT LOW.

Kings County Democracy Leader Explains His Conference Attitude.

Otto Kempner of the Kings County Democracy, one of the organizations which refused to vote upon the question of indorsing Mayor Low for renomination at last night's Fusion conference, said yesterday that without a doubt his organization would support Mr. Low for Mayor.

"Our sole ground of opposition to the indorsement of Mr. Low at Wednesday night's conference," said Mr. Kempner, "was our belief that an Independent Democrat would make a stronger candidate. When we were asked to name a man we were unable to do so. That was our weak point. We had no understanding with the representatives of the Greater New York Democracy as to what our course of action would be."

PLATT OUT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Connecticut Senator, in an Address, Declares Himself in Favor of the Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 10.—United States Senator Platt to-day came out squarely in favor of the nomination and election of Roosevelt. He said in his address at the annual banquet of the Young Men's Republican Club of this city to-day:

"Let us look for a moment at one political affair of the future. The Presidential nomination and elections are nearly a year distant, but there is one issue of the campaign which we may face and settle now, and that is the nomination for the Presidency by the Republican Party of Theodore Roosevelt, who has shown himself a true-hearted man. After that it will be for the people to see that, chosen to the Presidency by the saddest accident of all time, he is elected to that office."

Wild cheering greeted Mr. Platt's proposition.

ANTI-HOPPER MEN COMBINE.

Levy Withdraws in Favor of O'Connell in the Thirty-first.

Friends of Daniel O'Connell, one of the contestants for the Tammany leadership in the Thirty-first Assembly District, are jubilant over the coming into their camp of Julius Levy, who has been one of the three Democrats striving for the district leadership. The other candidate is Isaac A. Hopper. About a month ago at a club caucus O'Connell won against Levy by a very few votes. Levy was persuaded that it was so close a vote that the chances were he had won.

It was announced last night that Levy had dropped his fight, and with his friends was a loyal supporter of O'Connell. The betting which had been one to three in favor of Hopper changed to even in the saloons where politics are discussed and bets made.

In the afternoon word was sent to Charles F. Murphy that the labor men of the Bronx wanted Hopper defeated because he had been instrumental in prosecutions against labor men. Mr. Hopper has not as yet answered the charges, and is expected to do so to-night at a meeting of his cohorts at the Harlem Casino. There will also be a love feast of the O'Connells at the Manhattan Casino, and a celebration over the accession of Mr. Levy.

REPUBLICAN 1904 CONVENTION.

Men Who Want It Held Here May Suggest Saratoga.

If the Republican National Committee can be induced to send the next Republican National Convention to New York State to help counteract influences now operating in the State against a manifestation of old-time Republican enthusiasm, it will be suggested that if there is any objection to the holding of the convention in this city, Saratoga would be an ideal place for holding it. The convention will be held in June, which will be before the regular Saratoga season begins, and it is said that Saratoga would furnish adequate accommodation for the crowds. The only objection which could be urged against Saratoga is that there is not a hall of sufficient size there, but this objection, it is said, could easily be obviated by the building of a wigwam.

The Republican leaders say that they would like to see the convention come to New York, but if they cannot induce the National Committee to send it here they would prefer to have it held in San Francisco.

WOULD NAME J. D. CRIMMINS.

Plaza Club Suggests Him for Borough Presidency Nomination.

John D. Crimmins was recommended as the Fusion candidate for Borough President at a meeting of the Plaza Republican Club, in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, held last night at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

First Vice President Alfred L. M. Bullowa declared that the existence of the resolution making such recommendation was not officially known to Mr. Crimmins. In view thereof a copy of the resolution will be mailed to him, as will a copy of the resolution indorsing Mayor Low be sent to the latter. S. B. Livingston, Alexander Caldwell, Gen. George Moore Smith, Police Commissioner under Mayor Strong; Alfred L. M. Bullowa, and Austin B. Fletcher all spoke warmly of the administration of Mayor Low.

The Plaza Republican Club made the meeting a demonstration in honor of its President, Frank H. Partridge, who recently returned from Europe. Mayor Low is a member of the club, as are ex-Gov. Morton, Secretary Root, Senator Depew, and Ambassador Choate.

SMOKER FOR MULQUEEN MEN.

Jackson Club Entertains the Navahoes —Speakers and a Vaudeville Bill.

Several speeches were made last night at the big smoker held at the Jackson Club at 131 East Fifty-ninth Street, regular Tammany Hall headquarters in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and the headquarters of Joseph F. Mulqueen, leader in the district. Fifteen hundred voters in the district were crowded into the clubhouse, many of them being members of Lawrence Delmour's Navaho Club in the same district. In this respect the affair was a sort of return date in honor of the Navahoes, because the latter organization entertained the Jacksons the night before at the big affair in Terrace Garden, when the followers of Delmour made merry.

A vaudeville bill was presented at the Jackson Club, and pipes and refreshments aided in making it a lively occasion. The speakers included John W. Keller, President of the Club; Mr. Mulqueen, Thomas A. Gilleran, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, and ex-Assemblyman Eugene M. Rythenberg.

Mr. Keller laid particular stress on the fact that Mr. Murphy had told the opposition faction in the district, which is supporting Thomas E. Rush for leader, that he was not taking any sides in the contest, and that his name must not be dragged into this or any other district fight.

Newsdealers Want Martin for Sheriff.

At a regular meeting of the New York Newsdealers' Protective and Benevolent Association, held at 8 Union Square on Wednesday evening, the action of their committee in presenting the name of Thomas F. Martin as a candidate for Sheriff of New York County was approved and Mr. Martin's candidacy for the office unanimously indorsed.

Fraud in New Jersey Primaries Charged.

Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City yesterday received three complaints to the effect that at the Democratic primaries on Tuesday frauds were perpetrated in three precincts with the object of defeating John J. Treacy, the independent candidate for the Mayoralty nomination. The Mayor refused to name the precincts or the persons involved until he has satisfied himself by a preliminary inquiry that the facts will warrant an official investigation.

WHY R. FULTON CUTTING EXPECTS FUSION VICTORY

Enumerates Some of the Present Administration's Reforms.

SPECIFIC BENEFITS TO PEOPLE

Citizens' Union President Estimates 15,000 Fraudulent Votes Will Be Disqualified This Year—Calls Outlook Very Promising.

R. Fulton Cutting, the President of the Citizens' Union, gave out a statement yesterday, in which he predicted Mayor Low's re-election and set forth the reasons why he believed the administration of the Mayor would receive indorsement by the people. He pointed out the good work which has been done by each of the city departments during the past two years, and said he was confident that the benefits of a reform administration had been illustrated to the citizens in a manner which it was incredible to think would not influence them when they came to cast their votes on the day of election. Mr. Cutting's statement in full was as follows:

"It seems to me that the outlook for the election of the Fusion ticket on Nov. 3 is extremely promising. The situation, it is true, is quite different from what it was two years ago. We shall not have Devery and the 'Red Light District' with which to arouse the indignation of the public. Our main appeal, however, will be, as it has always been, to the moral sense of the community.

"We shall appeal to the public on local issues. We do not believe that Tammany can demand the fealty of Democrats because there is to be a Presidential election next year. The utter futility of the attempt to thus influence Intelligent Democrats was made manifest in the statement Mr. Lewis Nixon issued last Saturday. That such a statement should have been made by a man who was but recently leader of Tammany Hall is a most encouraging indication of civic sentiment.

"It is to be understood at the very outset that we enter this campaign with one very important element in our favor. For the first time the Superintendent of Elections, the Police Commissioner, and the District Attorney will co-operate heartily in the effort to suppress illegal voting and promote justice. The lack of harmony between these officials heretofore has served to prevent justice. I think it is fair to assume that 15,000 fraudulent votes, which, under old conditions, would be cast, this year will be disqualified.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD.

"We shall this year stand on the magnificent record which the Fusion administration has made, and we shall appeal to citizens to support that record. The administration has been honest. The city's government is no longer a source of organized plunder. Everybody knows that. The administration has been efficient and non-partisan. Every observing man knows that. We feel that the community will respond in no uncertain manner to the appeal for their indorsement of these facts.

"But we shall make another appeal, an appeal which will, in my judgment, have a great deal to do with deciding this election. We shall appeal to those who have received specific benefits from this administration—benefits which they never received under Tammany, benefits to which they were entitled, and which were denied to them that the necessary money might go to political henchmen.

"I cannot but feel that the establishment of ten children's playgrounds, with open-air gymnasiums in various points of the city, will make a greater impression on voters, especially in the tenement districts. I went over to Seward Park the other day. It seemed to me there were fully as many children as should be there at any time, yet a policeman told me that on Saturdays and Sundays there were ten times as many there. The fathers and brothers of these children must remember what a mud hole Seward Park was under Tammany. I believe they, as well as all residents of other districts, who have been so benefited, will register their gratitude for what has been done for them.

"While we have no longer a 'Red Light District,' the people of the tenements remember vividly what the conditions were under Tammany. Commissioner De Forest states that he is reliably informed that prostitution has been driven out of the tenements. The 'Cadet' system has received a death blow. The homes and children of this section are now protected from contamination. This is bound to affect votes, and Tammany will suffer from the comparison.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

"A deep impression has been made upon people of the east side by the activities of the Health Department. Dr. Lederle has been diligent in excluding from the schools children afflicted with contagious diseases, but he has established a corps of trained nurses, who, when a child is excluded, go at once to the home, and tell the parents how to treat the disease. These nurses go back to these homes every few days, and as a result the children return to school usually in a very short time. In the Summer these nurses give free treatment to the sick infants of the tenements.

"Dr. Lederle has established a branch of the Health Department on the lower east side, where poor people can get immediate treatment. He organized a Summer corps of physicians to give special service to children suffering from peculiar Summer complaints. He established a trachoma hospital, and last year 50,000 children received free treatment there for this disease, treatment they never received under Tammany, and without which many of them were sure to go blind. These measures come into such intimate contact with the people that they will certainly attract votes for an administration providing them.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

"There are 7,000 men in the Police Department. Under ordinary circumstances in the past it is believed that 60 per cent. of their votes went to Tammany. Owing to disgust with Devery, probably not more than 40 per cent. of them voted for Tammany in 1901. But under the present administration the police have been impressed with the fairness with which they have been treated. Major Ebstein recently estimated that the promotions and appointments which this administration has made would under the old system have netted more than $1,000,000 to Tammany. More than 500 men have been appointed to the force. Under Tammany such appointments cost $200 each.

"One of our members told me the other day that a friend of his who was an ardent Tammany man had two sons who sought under Devery to get on the police force, but they could not secure an appointment because they could not pay the amount demanded. Under this administration, unknown to their father, they again took the examination and received their appointment without paying a penny. That father and his sons are now ardent friends of the Fusion administration. A few days ago Commissioner Greene appointed Robert W. Craig and James A. Wilson to be Sergeants. Craig had been on the eligible list five times and Wilson three times. They both had long and creditable records, and yet they had been uniformly passed over for promotion by Tammany. Is it not fair to assume that the whole police force was impressed by the changed conditions?

"Again, I am informed that the police force is very well satisfied with the six-platoon system devised by Gen. Greene. There is a general sentiment among the men that it is really better than the three-platoon system, for which there was such a demand at one time. In the issue of The Police Chronicle for June 27, a few days after the new system was put in practice, I find this statement:

"'The members of the force are highly pleased with the new police system. Hundreds of letters are pouring into the office of The Chronicle thanking the Commissioner for having made the change. Under the new system the defects (of former systems) have been remedied, and there is not a single complaint made as to its working.

"It has been said that a fund of $75,000 was raised by assessing each man $15 to get the three-platoon system. That money of course went to Tammany. Under Gen. Greene, the police secured the six-platoon system, and they did not have to pay a cent, in view of these facts, I feel that the estimate which has been made by persons in touch with the police department that we will receive at least 40 per cent. of the police vote this year is not overdrawn.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

"Commissioner Sturgis has appointed several hundred men to the Fire Department. They have not had to pay a cent for their appointments, whereas under Tammany they would have had to pay $300 or $500. The Commissioner has also devised a new platoon system, which will give the men one whole day at home in every five, whereas under Tammany they received but one day in ten. I believe the firemen and their friends will support with their votes an administration treating them thus honestly and considerately.

"We appeal to all the civil service employes of the city. Many of them received their places from Tammany and then had the civil service bars erected for their benefit. We have said to them: 'Your appointments shall stand.' They have been impressed with the fairness of the Fusion administration. We have, furthermore, protected them from political assessments. They realize that they can keep their places under a non-partisan Government without paying tribute to any one. Why should they vote Tammany back, knowing that Tammany will regularly tax them?

"There are 5,000 employes in the Street Cleaning Department. It is well known that under Tammany they had to buy unnecessary uniforms, badges, tickets for picnics, &c. Under this administration they have had to do nothing of the sort. Is it not fair to assume that they will think of this when they go to cast their ballots?

"There are 12,000 public school teachers in this city. Under Tammany they had great difficulty in getting their payment promptly, it often being delayed until the 15th of the month. Controller Grout arranged that they should get their checks regularly on the first of the month. I believe that some very powerful missionary work will be done for this administration by these people.

"Tammany paid city employes with checks on banks favored by the administration. To get the checks cashed a commission had usually to be paid. The Fusion administration has deposited city money in banks adjacent to schoolhouses, police stations, &c., and city employes get their money in checks on these institutions. They no longer have to pay commissions. I believe that on election day they will manifest their appreciation of this.

IN THE MATTER OF BOROUGHS.

"In the matter of boroughs I believe that Brooklyn will give overwhelming indorsement to this administration. The extraordinary improvements which have been made in that borough under the supervision of President Swanstrom have produced a profound effect upon the public mind. A few days ago I drove through Fourth Avenue, in Brooklyn. I remembered it under Tammany as a granite and cobble wilderness. I found it to be a magnificent boulevard, with numerous small parks along its centre and a large number of trees, besides shrubbery, planted to adorn it. Such splendid object lessons as this affect votes beyond question.

"Richmond Borough appreciates the fact that this administration has solved the long-standing ferry question. Within a few months the finest modern ferryboats will give quick and frequent service to Staten Island.

"Queens and the Bronx are as much disgusted with what Haffen and Cassidy have done for them as they are delighted with what the city administration has done. Park Commissioner Eustis has transformed the great parks of the borough in most spectacular fashion. This great and growing borough will, I feel confident, signify its distinct approval of the city administration.

"It has been suggested that Mayor Low's administration has provoked opposition by enforcing certain small ordinances relative to street incumbrances, &c., which were permitted to lapse under Tammany, or the right to violate which were regularly peddled. On the other hand, I feel that the votes of those who have been thus aroused to opposition will be neutralized by the taxpayers, who, by receiving notices of arrears of personal taxes on the first of the year—as they did not under Tammany—have avoided charges for delay; by the builders and architects, who have had to pay no blackmail to Inspectors in the Building Department; by payers of water rents, who had to stand in line often twenty and thirty minutes to pay their bills under Tammany, and who have now about one-quarter of a minute now; by city creditors, who now have their bills paid promptly and by mail, whereas formerly they had to collect them in person and were subjected to annoying delays; by the pushcart peddlers, who were subjected to a blackmail and unfair competition under Tammany and who are protected in their business now."

WHY BYRNE RESIGNED.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 10.—So much interest has been aroused here by the retirement of Byrne as District Attorney that a prominent Wilmington politician yesterday visited New York and returned to-day with what he declares is the authentic story of the situation. He said this evening:

"Byrne several weeks ago, I know, had no intention of resigning as District Attorney. He talked hopefully of his own confirmation by the Senate, and had just ensconsed himself in a fine suite of offices in the Federal Building. He fell out with Addicks because he assailed Addicks's threatened attack on the judiciary of the State, and dared, without Addicks's sanction, to give indorsement to one or two candidates for Federal positions. Addicks, I am informed, told Byrne that those acts were rebellious and would not be tolerated.

"It was then intimated that if Byrne continued to pursue such an independent course he would have to take care of himself in the fight for confirmation. Byrne knew the withdrawal of the support of Allee in the Senate would mean his defeat as well as that of the President.

"The intention was to keep the resignation quiet until about the 1st of October. After the September Term of the Federal Court was over, however, Senator Allee, having heard of Byrne's intention to resign, desired it made known so that Byrne's successor could be appointed.

"Byrne laid the situation before the President, who agreed that he could resign. The important fact in this matter is that the President has run to cover on the Byrne appointment, and to do so it is intimated that he entered into an agreement with Byrne by which in some way he is to receive another appointment."

BIRRELL MEN HAD NO QUORUM.

The Birrell wing of the Republican organization in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District was forced to postpone its meeting of district committeemen at the Madison Square Republican Club's headquarters, on Broadway, last night, owing to the lack of a quorum. Twenty-seven committeemen assembled, and remained during the balance of the evening, awaiting the coming of the necessary six to complete the quorum.

When it was declared out of the question to hold a meeting, two more committeemen appeared. The Birrell men charged that some of the committeemen had been enticed away either to go to the meeting of the adherents of Alderman Herbert Parsons, in Mount Memorial Hall, or else to keep away in any event from the clutches of Birrell's lieutenants. The Birrell Club issued another circular to the voters of the district.

SENATOR HANNA NEEDS REST.

Cancels Engagements for Speeches—His Physician Curbing His Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—Senator Hanna was at his office the first three days of this week, but Wednesday afternoon complained of being weak, and was taken home. He remained there to-day, and his physician says he will get along all right, but must take more rest.

All his speaking engagements have been canceled for the present, except for the speech at Toledo Monday when a monument to McKinley is to be unveiled. Unless Mr. Hanna is stronger he may not make an address even there; he will, however, act as President of the meeting.

The Senator hopes to take an active part in the campaign that is coming on, but his physician will not allow him to do nearly as much as he intended to do.

Thayer Insurance Suits Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, widow of Edwin M. Thayer of Newton, the young broker whose life was insured for $450,000, brought action against the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company in the Middlesex Superior Court to-day on account of two contested life insurance policies, one for $5,000 and the other for $10,000. This is the first of a number of suits which Mrs. Thayer will bring against various insurance companies. More than $100,000 has already been paid by different companies, but some have refused to redeem their policies, and will fight the case.

FUSION CONFERENCE TALK

Russell Discusses Low and the National Issue.

Mayor to Restrict His Campaigning Work—What M. Linn Bruce and Herman Ridder Say.

"The truth might as well be known about the influences which have directed the action of the Greater New York Democracy with regard to Fusion," said William Hepburn Russell, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of that organization last evening. "We are opposing Mr. Low, not because we do not believe that he has given the people of the city an administration which is fully entitled to their indorsement from the standpoint of efficiency, uprightness, and economy, but because as Democrats we are anxious to bring to an end the power of Roosevelt and Odell, and see ahead a first-class opportunity of accomplishing that desired result.

"It is our firm conviction that Mr. Roosevelt cannot carry this State in 1904 unless a Republican Mayor is elected in New York City this year. It is because we so believe that we have insisted that the Fusion forces should put up an independent Democrat for Mayor if they were to have our support for the candidate. They have failed to take our advice and have nominated Mr. Low. The only contingency in which, as I view the situation, we could afford to support Mayor Low would be if Tammany should nominate such a ticket as would indicate that the object of its election was graft.

"Because the Van Wyck administration was corrupt does not mean that any Tammany administration is bound to be corrupt. No such charge was brought against the administration of Hewitt, of Grant, or of Gilroy. As between a mere possibility of a repetition of the Van Wyck administration, such a menace as is to be found in the National Post Office scandals, the Littauer glove contracts, and the numerous other acts of official misconduct which have brought the National Administration into disrepute, we as Democrats believe that we would be better engaged in making a fight which would deliver New York State over to the Democracy than pursuing the shadow of non-partisanship in a local fight.

"Suppose Tammany should nominate Coler for Mayor, how could we consistently oppose him. I seconded his nomination for Governor at the Saratoga Convention, acting as spokesman of our organization. If we thought him good enough to be Governor, on what ground could we oppose his election as Mayor without most flagrant stultification?

Mr. Russell mentioned Justices Truax, Dugro, and Giegerich, Lewis Nixon, Joseph C. Hendrix, and Edward M. Shepard as other available candidates who would be very likely to command the support of the Greater New York Democracy. He was asked how his organization could bring itself to support Mr. Shepard as against Mr. Low, having opposed him when he ran against Mr. Low two years ago.

"We opposed him two years ago because he showed himself to be sufficiently under the influence of Croker not to dare come out with a declaration that he would remove Devery if elected. But both Croker and Devery are now down and out, and there is no question about Mr. Shepard's integrity or great ability. He simply made a political mistake, which he himself now recognizes, I am sure."

Mr. Russell said that it would be several days yet before the Executive Committee is called together to hear the reports of those who attended last night's conference. The convention of the Greater New York Democracy has been called for Oct. 10, and will thus come after the Republican, Citizens' Union, and Tammany Conventions.

Mayor Low was reticent on the subject of his candidacy when he reached the City Hall yesterday. When asked whether he had anything to say in regard to the action of the Fusion conference, he said:

"My sentiments were thoughtfully expressed in the letter I wrote to Mr. Cutting, and I have nothing to add to that."

The Mayor said that he did not expect to do quite as much campaigning this year, for the reason that he had city business to attend to.

"The city's business will have the first call on my time," he said. "It is only the time I can spare without neglecting the city's business which I will devote to campaigning."

M. Linn Bruce, President of the Republican County Committee, when asked yesterday if he expected Tammany would nominate a strong man to head the city ticket, said:

"The personal character of the Tammany candidate is of no consequence whatever. To the elements of citizenship battling for a continuation of good city government the candidate of the other side will represent Tammany, and will stand for all that Tammany stands for. He cannot, if he would, rise above the forces responsible for him."

According to Herman Ridder, of the German-American Reform Union, of which he is the recognized leader, is determined to adhere to its policy of "do nothing and say nothing" until after the Tammany Hall City Convention, Oct. 1. "Our organization is on the fence," he said with emphasis. "We will not make a move until after the Fusion ticket and the Tammany ticket are in the field. Then we will call a convention immediately after the Tammany ticket shall have been announced and ratify such nominations as we deem for the best interests of the city."

Asked whether the German-American Reform Union felt in any way bound to accept either ticket as a whole, Mr. Ridder's eyes lighted up and he exclaimed: "That's just it. Of course, we haven't got to accept all the candidates on a ticket. This is the first time it has been suggested outside our organization that our body make a choice candidate for candidate, not ticket for ticket. That seems to be the way out of it."

The Staats-Zeitung of yesterday morning contained an editorial in which it declared that Mayor Low's administration was undoubtedly the best the city had had in many years, but that his renomination or indorsement by the conference committee the night before was a political mistake, and that it endangered the success of the Fusion ticket.

NO DEMOCRATIC SLATE YET.

At Tammany Hall yesterday the various leaders and sub-leaders declared that there was nothing new in the general situation as far as their ticket was concerned. Charles F. Murphy himself declared during the day that the discussion of a city ticket had not been taken up and would not be for some days.

"At the present time," said Mr. Murphy, "we are looking after primary matters solely, and this will occupy attention until after next Tuesday. At that time the discussion of city, county, and borough candidates will be taken up and thrashed out."

All the district leaders yesterday freely stated that they still held George B. McClellan in mind as their first choice for the Mayoralty nomination, although it is said on high authority that the name of Edward M. Shepard is by no means out of consideration. It is generally believed by them that the nomination lies between the two, and that Shepard will only be taken up and named in the event of it developing that the vote in Brooklyn must be sought more strenuously than McClellan would be able to do.

During the day there was a rumor to the effect that Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, and a resident of Brooklyn, would be named for Controller. It was learned, however, that the use of Mr. Hendrix's name was not warranted, as he has not considered the nomination and has no ambition to secure the office. His business interests are said to be such, too, that in the event of the nomination being offered him he would have to decline it.

Tammany men generally also declined to take serious notice of the Lewis Nixon boom for Mayor, although speaking very pleasantly of Mr. Nixon and his former connections with the Hall.

Killed an Adirondack Guide.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—While hunting deer by moonlight early this morning at Moor Pond, near Savanac Lake, Joseph Bupney, a grandson of Gen. John Bupney of Washington, D. C., accidentally shot and killed Fred Barber, his guide. Bupney was watching a trail, and Barber and another were paddling about in a canoe. Bupney heard a splash and thought it was caused by a deer. His bullet went through Barber's body near the heart.

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ANDREW JACOBS ACCUSED

One Time Power in Brooklyn Politics Paroled by Court.

He Is Charged with Bribery in Aid of Deputy Fire Commissioner Laimbeer's Republican Primary Fight.

Political circles in Brooklyn experienced something of a sensation yesterday, when Andrew Jacobs, once a power in Republican politics in the borough, was arrested on an accusation of bribery in connection with the fight between M. C. Hanton and Deputy Fire Commissioner Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr., for the Republican leadership in the Third Assembly District. It is alleged that Jacobs paid money to Andrew A. Sullivan of 310 Court Street to secure the latter's support for Laimbeer in the contest.

Mr. Jacobs's friends indignantly deny the accusation against him and declare that it is a move intended to affect the primaries. Jacobs pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Magistrate Dooley in the Adams Street Court yesterday afternoon and was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Hugo Hirsh, for a hearing next Tuesday.

Mr. Jacobs was at one time a member of the Republican State Committee and was for some years a leader of the party in Brooklyn. Of late years he has not figured prominently in local politics, although recently he became active in support of Mr. Laimbeer in the Third District. The fight for leadership between Laimbeer and Hanton is one of the fiercest that has taken place in Brooklyn in some time. Laimbeer, who is credited with being an adherent of ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, lost the leadership to Hanton last year and is now seeking to win it back. Hanton is a Dady man.

The accusations against Jacobs are made by Sullivan. They were presented to Magistrate Dooley by Lawyer W. W. Wingate, who is allied with the Dady faction. In an affidavit Sullivan deposes that on Aug. 17 Jacobs informed him that if he would pledge himself to vote for the Laimbeer ticket and support it in the election district in which he lived he would pay him $100, "to which proposition deponent, for the purpose hereinafter stated, assented."

Continuing Sullivan alleges that Jacobs thereupon handed him $50, the remainder to be paid on primary day. Sullivan states that his friends in the Hanton faction advised him to continue negotiations with Jacobs, and that he arranged with Percy A. Baker and other friends to be present at his house when Jacobs was to call. According to Sullivan's affidavit, Jacobs called upon him on Aug. 27 and "handed to deponent the sum of $25," Sullivan accepting the money in the presence of witnesses, as he alleges.

Percy A. Baker, in an affidavit, says that he was in the hallway when Jacobs is alleged to have called. He heard, he asserts, the talk about the money, and the understanding that Jacobs was in payment for Sullivan's vote and influence in behalf of the Laimbeer-Jacobs ticket.

When Mr. Jacobs was seen after he left court he refuse to discuss the charge against him. His counsel, Mr. Hirsh, however, said:

"The purpose of this attack is plainly to influence the primaries next Tuesday. The whole thing is false, from beginning to end. Mr. Jacobs's standing in the community is too well known to need any other comment."

"This is not a political move at all," declared Lawyer Wingate. "Bribery has become so flagrant in the Third Assembly District that people stand on street corners talking openly about the money they are going to get or have gotten. In every section district there is talk of buying up men at from $100 to $300 each."

GREENE SUBPOENAS HOGAN.

Magistrate Declares the Police Administration Cannot Scare Him.

Magistrate Hogan, who is at present sitting in Jefferson Market Court, gave out a statement yesterday afternoon, in which he said in part:

"I have just received a subpoena to attend at Police Headquarters on the 14th of this month at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. It will be hard for me to get away from here at such a time, but I shall do it if business has to stand still. What the Commissioner wants me for I can't understand. The subpoena reads 'for charges pending against Robert E. Ulimer and others.' Who the others are I don't know.

"Mr. Ulimer is an officer whom I understand has been a member of the Police Department for less than nine months. He claimed when before me that he was a lawyer. When he appeared first it was in relation to a so-called hand bookmaker.

"Ulimer said a man had bet $5 with the defendant, but he did not have that witness, whom I deemed important, present. He said he was a stranger. His associate officer made about a similar statement but he did not see as much as Ulimer. I did not think there was enough to justify the officer in charge of the stationhouse to hold the man over night, and I dismissed the case and discharged the defendant.

"As Ulimer said he was a lawyer, I was satisfied that he knew the statement made against the defendant was insufficient to hold him, and I so expressed myself. Now, just why a man who has been for so few months on the police force should be going about as a ward detective or plain clothes man, I can't understand.

"The Commissioner of Police has had the assistance of several of his Inspectors, who have made reports, and it would be well for the public to have some definite understanding of what power the police seem to have invested in them by their appointment under this administration. They can threaten as much as they like. They may annoy the public by calling me from my post of duty, but I am not to be frightened by such characters as are connected with the police administration."

When Gen. Greene was asked about the summons, he declined to say anything beyond that Magistrate Hogan had been subpoenaed.

HEINZE WINS A VICTORY.

Application for Injunction Restraining Him from Operating Certain Mines Is Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 10.—In the case of F. Augustus Heinze and the Johnstown Mining Company against the Boston and Montana Company, Judge Clancy to-day denied the application of the defendants for an order restraining the Heinze people from working certain veins in the Piccolo, Gambetta, and Minnie Healy mines. The application of the defendants for an order of survey and inspection, permitting them to inspect the workings of the Minnie Healy, is being argued before Judge Clancy.

Some time ago the defendants were enjoined from working the vein in dispute in the Piccolo, Gambetta, and Minnie Healy. This is a big victory for Heinze, as he will be enabled to operate the rich Healy mine for several months, or until the case is tried

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BALLOTS FOUND DEFECTIVE.

Their Return Ordered from All the Counties of New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—In consequence of a discovery made to-day that the official ballots for the coming Constitutional amendment election were not uniform in size Secretary of State Samuel D. Dickinson has ordered the various County Clerks of New Jersey to return to his office defective ballots, and the official printer is hurrying the corrected ballots.

An agent for the Democratic Party who is very anxious that the judiciary amendments should fail ordered 100 ballots, which he intended to prepare negatively. This agent found that the margins of the ballots varied from three-eighths to three-quarters of an inch in width, and he called the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact, at the same time making an opinion on the legality of stamping the word "Against" on margins with a rubber stamp.

The Secretary of State could not give an opinion to-day on this point, but was extremely pleased to gather the information from the opponents of the impending measure that the ballots sent out were defective and open to attack in the courts. The work of getting in the defective ballots was proceeded with also and a new supply ordered forthwith.

Opinion here is that the Democrats have foolishly played into the hands of the administration by giving the information. The question of stamping the word "Against" has been referred to Attorney General McCarter for an opinion.

MORE BRIBERY IN ST. LOUIS?

Attorney Folk to Investigate Allegations Against an Electric Light Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 10.—Circuit Attorney Folk said this morning that he would institute a further investigation into the story that the Missouri Edison Electric Company, which was consolidated on Wednesday with the Union Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, had paid to its Secretary, S. E. Pike, $5,200 for legislative purposes, and that James Campbell, a broker, was also the beneficiary of large franchise and license accounts, which, according to Frank B. Rut, a stockholder, are itemized on the books of the company.

Mr. Rut's allegations, contained in a petition designed to prevent the consolidation, assert that the officers of the Missouri Edison Company have made certain unauthorized expenditures, among them money contributed to "Legislation." A permanent injunction to restrain the consolidation is asked.

Mr. Folk said that the transactions referred to were the subject of investigation by the Grand Jury about a year ago. At that time there were summoned as witnesses the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Missouri Edison Electric Company. He will go over the case again, however, and if developments warrant the inquiry will be reopened before the present Grand Jury.

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WARE PROPOSES REFORMS

Commissioner Plans to Keep Pensions from the Undeserving.

Reports 996,545 Now on Rolls, Five of Whom Are Revolutionary War Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—In his annual report, Pension Commissioner Ware makes the following recommendations:

Laws forfeiting the pension or right to pension of any man convicted in court of an infamous crime; prohibiting the giving of pension to those women who marry soldiers after the soldiers become old pensioners, and a different method of examining applicants for pension, stamping the present system as uncertain, expensive, unsatisfactory, and generative of an enormous amount of political friction.

Mr. Ware suggests boards constituted of experts, under civil service rules which should go from place to place on fixed days giving examinations and receiving testimony regarding the condition of applicants and making reports thereon. He also recommends a law providing for superannuated clerks, vigorously urging some law of retirement and provision.

The Commissioner says that the bureau has gained upon the current work 100,000 cases during the last two years.

Mr. Ware estimates that the unpensioned survivors of the civil war, exclusive of deserters, is in round numbers 200,000, and says that this unknown army is meeting with disease and misfortune to such an extent that it is applying for pensions at the rate of over 14,000 per annum. In ten years, Mr. Ware predicts, the unknown army will have ceased to be a factor.

The cost of the pension system per capita of population for 1903 is given as $1.75. The system, according to Commissioner Ware, was the greatest as a burden to the people of the United States in 1893, since which time it has shrunk from $2.34 to $1.75, and yearly wealth, and in ten years, he says, the burden will cease to be noticed.

The report places the total number of pensioners now on the rolls at 996,545, of which 729,356 are soldiers and 267,189 are widows and dependents. Mr. Ware announces that it is not probable that the pension roll will again cross the million line, the high-water mark having been reached a year ago.

Five of the pensioners are on the roll on account of the War of the Revolution, 1,156 on account of the war of 1812, 4,734 on account of the Indian wars, and 18,874 on account of the Mexican war. The great bulk of the roll is as follows:

Civil war, invalids, 708,456; widows, 248,-204; Spanish war, invalids, 9,200; widows, 2,662; regular establishment, invalids, 9,170; widows, 2,956.

The roll shows a net loss of 2,001 pensioners during the year. Out of a total of 301,809 applications on hand during the year 120,109 were admitted and 113,794 rejected.

A historical analysis of pension figures shows that the actual total of disbursements in pensions on account of the Revolutionary War, war of 1812, Indian wars, Mexican war, civil war, and the war with Spain was $3,938,032,580.

It is estimated that $16,000,000 was paid in pensions for disabilities and deaths due to military and naval service in the wars of 1812 and with Mexico, and during the time of peace prior to the war of the rebellion, making the payments of pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion and of the regular military and naval establishment since the close of said war of the rebellion, and their widows, children, and dependent relatives, amount to $2,862,240,400.

The average annual value of each pension is now $332. The annual value of the Spanish war pension roll has reached $1,765,310.

PUBLIC LAND SALES REPORT.

Shows $2,461,494 Covered Into the Treasury in Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Commissioner Richards of the General Land Office today issued a statement showing that approximately $2,461,494 was covered into the Treasury to the credit of the reclamation fund from the sales of public lands and fees and commissions in the various irrigation States in 1903. This amount will be distributed among the same States.

The irrigation projects of the Government will be carried on by means of this fund. The statement shows that an aggregate of $16,191,856 has been received from the sales of lands in the various States during 1901, 1902, and 1903 for use in furthering irrigation plans.

The total amount received in 1901 was $3,144,822, and in 1902 $4,585,521. The receipts by States in 1903, approximately, follow:

Arizona, $48,882; California, $783,849; Colorado, $510,072; Idaho, $642,219; Kansas, $18,417; Montana, $552,108; Nebraska, $118,-630; Nevada, $12,466; New Mexico, $150,128; North Dakota, $1,228,844; Oklahoma, $816,-087; Oregon, $1,854,730; South Dakota, $239,-421; Utah, $87,520; Washington, $1,000,980; Wyoming, $272,924.

RETURNED AFTER FORTY YEARS

Pocketbook Lost at Battle of Cold Harbor Reaches Its Owner in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Through the efforts of Capt. Womack, a member of the Board of Appeals of the Department of the Interior, a pocketbook lost on the field of battle about forty years ago is on its way to its owner.

At the battle of Cold Harbor a Mr. Newhouse, at that time a soldier in the Union Army, dropped his pocketbook. The Confederates passed over the field shortly after the charge, and one of them found the pocketbook and took it home with him.

This Summer Mr. Womack spent his vacation in the South, and among the places he visited was the home of the Confederate soldier who had found the pocketbook. Capt. Womack offered to return it to its owner, and the offer was accepted. He returned to Washington a few days ago, consulted the records of the Pension Office, and found that Newhouse was a pensioner and a resident of Yates Centre, Woodson County, Kan.

He addressed a letter to Mr. Newhouse today, and sent with it the pocketbook, having previously ascertained that it belonged to this particular Mr. Newhouse.

CIVILIAN SHOT BY SOLDIER.

Wounding of Pennsylvania Man Results in Dispute Between Police and Commandant at Arsenal.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—William Crowley of Monaca, Penn., was shot in the groin to-day by a soldier at the United States Arsenal. He was removed to the West Penn Hospital in a serious condition, and a dispute is now on between the police authorities and the commandant at the arsenal concerning the arrest of the soldier who did the shooting.

Thefts of copper and lead from the roofs of the barracks have been frequent of late. It is alleged that Crowley and several others were detected removing the copper. Crowley refused to halt when commanded and the soldier shot him. The others escaped.

The police authorities demanded the arrest of the soldier, but the commandant barred the gates and refused to surrender the man.

CARNIVAL PROFITED THIEVES.

While New Brunswick (N. J.) Folk Watched Water Spectacle Burglars Made Wholesale Hauls.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 10.—While 40,000 people were gathered along the banks of the Raritan River last evening watching the water carnival of the New Brunswick Boat Club, a band of thieves broke into eight houses in this city, Highland Park, and Milltown, near-by places. Practically all of the houses in this section of the county were deserted last night, the occupants attending the carnival, so the thieves had a clear road. They secured about $2,000 worth of jewelry.

When Mrs. J. F. Hagaman of Kirkpatrick Street went home after the carnival she found the front door of her home open and a man standing in front of the house. She asked the man to go for the police. He replied that he had gone for the police before and had got into trouble. Then he gave a shrill whistle and ran. His companion on the inside of the house got out of a window with $500 worth of jewelry.

The house of Mrs. John R. De Mott, opposite the Hagaman house, was also robbed. A special night watchman is employed to watch the houses on this street, but he, too, was at the carnival.

Other houses robbed were those of Frank Metsrath, George E. Eden, and John T. Kemp of Highland Park, and William Hunt, Charles Weyd, and Augustus Richter of Milltown. The thief even stole a gold dollar on which the Lord's Prayer was engraved.

MURDERS HIS WIFE'S FATHER.

After Committing Crime, Illinois Farmer Hand Kisses Family Farewell and Threatens Others.

WATERLOO, Ill., Sept. 10.—William A. Hoffman, a young farmhand living near Mayestown, Ill., twelve miles southeast of Waterloo, called his father-in-law, Dr. William Brandt, to the door of his house last night and shot him to death with a shotgun.

Then he rode back to his home, told his wife that he had "killed the old hound," her father; gave her $2 which he said he wanted her to spend on the christening of their four-weeks-old daughter Mary, kissed her and their four children, and rode into the woods.

"There are two men I must kill before I kill myself," he said to his wife before leaving.

The family of Dr. Brandt offered a reward of $300 for Hoffman's capture. Sheriff Thomas Ruch and a large posse are searching for him and expect at any time to have a battle with him. He is heavily armed, having a shotgun and revolver, and just before killing his father-in-law he purchased fifty rounds of cartridges for the gun.

Hoffman is an unerring marksman, strong, athletic, and the officers believe, driven to recklessness by whisky and his imaginary troubles. Before he killed Brandt he told Herman Papes, "In one hour there will be a warrant out for me. But look out; I will shoot you, or Tom Ruch, or anybody else who tries to arrest me."

Sheriff Ruch thinks Hoffman is hiding in the woods near his home at Rock Cliffs. He and his deputies are heavily armed and are prepared to shoot the fugitive at sight. This section of Monroe County is terrorized as the fugitive is regarded as desperate. It is not known who are the other two persons he intended to kill, and both men and women are so badly frightened that many will not leave their homes without arms.

It is supposed that Hoffman's deed was actuated by the refusal of his father-in-law to increase his weekly allowance.

BLACK FIREMEN CAUSE PANIC.

Women Faint and Men Prepare for Defense When Paterson's Darktown Brigade Rushes Into a Restaurant.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—There was a panic last night in W. F. Garnar's restaurant on Market Street when the patrons of the place saw a crowd of black men come rushing in with axes and pikes and other apparatus of firemen. Women fainted to the right and left of the invaders, while their escorts grabbed chairs, knives, forks, or anything at hand as weapons of defense. The black men were too intent on their work to offer any explanation other than that the diners had better get out quietly as the place was on fire.

While some of the black men were fighting the blaze in the front of the dining room others assisted the white men in bearing out unconscious women. The fire proved to be a little one, and when the regular firemen arrived they had little to do other than to wonder at the first firemen there, who were rapidly turning from black to white through the perspiration due to their labors and occasional soakings by the hose.

"The Darktown Brigade" has been one of the features in the carnival here in honor of the city's triumph over fire, flood, and tornado. It is composed of exempt and volunteer firemen. With blackened faces and weird costumes they have been one of the attractive features of the parades, and have furnished a great deal of amusement. They happened to be near the restaurant last night, where in celebration of the carnival the proprietor was setting off fireworks. These in some way ignited the lunting on the front of the building, particularly around the second-story windows, where the dining room is, and the erruption of the burnt cork firemen followed. Several of the women diners had been so greatly terrified by "The Darktown Brigade" that they became hysterical, and it was necessary to send them home in carriages.

DEFENDED MOTHER'S HONOR.

Pathetic Testimony of Daughter of Dr. H. H. Pemberton of Long Branch in Divorce Suit.

The hearing in the counter-suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Charlena Pemberton against Dr. H. H. Pemberton of Long Branch was resumed before Vice Chancellor Stevenson in Jersey City yesterday. The principal witness was Miss Selena Pemberton, the daughter of Dr. Pemberton. Miss Pemberton is eighteen years old and is a tall, fine-looking young woman. When she took the stand as a witness for her mother both she and Mrs. Pemberton began to cry, and Dr. Pemberton also appeared to be affected.

Miss Pemberton testified that Alexander Anderson and Benjamin F. Kraft, both of whom were made co-respondents by Dr. Pemberton in his suit for divorce, were encouraged by her father to call at his house. She had never seen anything improper in the relations between her mother and Anderson and Kraft. She said that Kraft usually called with his mother and sister, and that he made no special effort to call when her father was away from home. With reference to two letters written by her mother to Kraft, she said they were written at her suggestion.

She denied that Kraft and Mrs. Pemberton were ever alone on the piazza as testified to by Dr. Pemberton's coachman at a hearing in the doctor's suit. She said that the doors between her parents' rooms were kept closed because her father acted in such a manner that they were all afraid of him.

Counsel for Dr. Pemberton asked the witness if she was afraid of her father, and she answered that she certainly was. She said that her father treated her mother with cruelty. Kraft, she said, had been at the house only once when her father was absent, and then he went away at nightfall.

Under cross-examination Miss Pemberton was asked whether she spoke to her father when she met him.

"I speak to him, but papa has absolutely refused to speak to me," she replied, beginning to cry again.

Benjamin F. Kraft, a New York lawyer named as co-respondent by Dr. Pemberton, was the principal witness at the afternoon session. He made a detailed and emphatic denial of the charges against him, and explained that he was warmly encouraged to call on the Pembertons by Dr. Pemberton. The case was adjourned to Oct. 9.

The Germanic to be Overhauled.

At the office of the White Star Line yesterday it was learned that the story that the steamship Germanic was to be broken up at the completion of her present trip was incorrect. The ship will make her next voyage as scheduled, after which she will be temporarily laid up for the yearly overhauling that the ships of that line receive, and then will resume her regular trips between Liverpool and New York.

Rigger Has a Terrible Fall.

Clinging to a swinging iron beam, which was hurled from the roof of a five-story building belonging to a metallic company, at Freeman and Franklin Streets, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon, James Tighe, a rigger, fifty years old, of Blissville, L. I., struck a barbed wire fence in his descent and landed on the ground on his head. Nearly every bone in the man's body was broken, and he died before medical aid reached him.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The Glass of Fashion in Men's Clothing.

What It Reflects In This Store.

IT is not a hobby with men to dress well, nor is he an exception whose clothes mirror the dictates of fashion.

The ordinary man harbors the thought of always looking his best. His clothes, his appearance, reflect his character.

The extravagant dresser is unusual; he is extravagant in the sense that he pays lavishly to satisfy his tastes. He forgets the mission—the usefulness of the modern store.

We preach Simpson Crawford Co. clothing this morning. It is a popular text.

This Clothing Store was always worthy, and we have fitted a good many men to their apparel.

But we're ambitious; want to fit more.

The best way open to us seemed to be to make the store of easiest possible access to men; so we moved it to the 20th Street side—a step from the elevators.

Every store minute finds us busier now.

The department has no peer anywhere, in attractiveness, completeness, arrangement; it is a spot particular men will grow very fond of.

Of the clothing itself—we know thoroughly every inch of it. If we made each garment personally the work could not be better done. This is true of the $10 Suits; it is true of the $25 Suits; it is true of every price between. We'll never sacrifice quality to get at the bottom price; you know us well enough for that.

It Is Evidenced in Our Men's Suits at $15.00.

They have no competitor at the price. In a class by themselves; superb examples of fine tailoring; jaunty materials and perfect fitting. You may easily compare them with the twenty-dollar suits of others.

Dealing in generalities this morning.

To-morrow we'll particularize.

We'll tell you why our clothing is best, and that no matter how much or how little you have to spend, your money will go farthest here.

Hats and Caps

Fall Styles for Men and Boys

YOU'RE not going to an exclusive hatter and part with four or five dollars for the identical sort of hat you can get here for $2 and $2.50—are you? The seasons past have taught you the fallacy of it.

Pin your faith to our assertion that at no point do our styles falter—either in shape or material, or the wear they'll give.

Our $2.00 Fedora.

Our $2.00 Fedora is equal in value to any of the regular $3.00 hats, possessing every feature of style and quality, absolutely pure fur felt, in pearl and black; various proportions.

Children's Hats.

Of patent leather, corduroys, velvets and covert cloths, also blue serge and fancy mixtures, in the newest Fall styles; $1.95 and..... $1.50

Our $2.50 Derby.

Our $2.50 Derby embraces every popular block, including Dunlap, Knox, Youman shapes, made of finest fur felt that wears to look like new. Splendid value.

Youths' Hats.

Youths' Derbys, Alpines and Telescopes, in the various Fall shapes..... $1.50

Boys' School Caps.

Boys' School Caps, in auto and golf shapes, at.. 50

Boys' Clothing

Stock That Merits Approval.

WE dress youngsters just as carefully as we do their fathers and older brothers. We know how their clothing should be made—insist upon having it our way.

Especially school clothing—the rough-and-ready kind. Our prescription to the maker calls for style and strength—we get both; and save you money in the same breath.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, representing all sizes from ages 2½ to 16, the strongest range in New York, in Russian, sailor, Norfolk and regulation style, for school or better wear, plain or bloomer trousers; patterns you won't see elsewhere; every garment properly tailored, durable and natty..... $4.95

TOPCOATS AND REEFERS for the juniors, in coverts and serges, sailor collar or the regulation style; some nicely trimmed with silk emblems; splendid assortment, at. $4.95

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, the wear resisting sort, in Norfolk and double-breasted styles, in sturdy cheviots and fancy cassimeres, every suit made with care, fit and style equal to higher priced suits elsewhere; they are here in sizes 7 to 16 years, at..... $3.75

BOYS' DRESS AND PARTY SUITS, exclusive novelties in Russian, Norfolk, Buster Brown and Sailor style; elegant, durable and up to date; $6.95, $9.75, $12.50..... $15.00

Misses' Apparel

Special School-Day Sale.

QUALITY without extravagant pricing; styles sensible yet elegant; assortment unusual, even in a store where variety is always so broad.

A great stock—on the verge of school days—and some splendid values to-day and to-morrow.

MISSES' COAT SUITS, of heavy weight cheviot and Scotch tweeds; coat 35 inches long, man tailored, plain or plaited coat with belt; coat lined throughout with taffeta or satin..... $23.75

MISSES' THREE-QUARTER COVERT BOX COATS, with capes, garment trimmed with solidly stitched bands of self, lined throughout with excellent quality satin.. $17.50

JUNIOR COAT SUITS, of cheviot or novelty materials, trimmed with contrasting colors of broadcloth and large military buttons $18.75

JUNIOR COAT SUITS, of Scotch tweeds and cheviots, in blue, black, gray and brown; coat plaited very full, lap seams, flare skirts... $13.75

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH KERSEY BOX COATS, with fancy cape, prettily stitched, brown, red, blue and castor..... $10.75

MISSES' TAN COVERT COATS, lined with good quality satin... $9.75

MISSES' AND JUNIOR WALKING SKIRTS, in a large variety of materials and newest models; $4.85, $5.75 and..... $7.50

GIRLS' TWO-PIECE REGULATION SUITS, in cheviot; shield and sleeves have embroidered emblem; skirt very full, with four inch hem..... $5.00

GIRLS' RUSSIAN DRESSES, of storm serge, trimmed with braid; in blue, red and brown..... $2.95

Friday Specials.

Millinery.

Ladies' Stiff Trimmed Hats and Turbans, trimmed by ourselves with finest materials, all the style and value of a $6.00 hat; for Friday and Saturday at..... $3.75

FELT HATS—Misses' and Children's Trimmed Felt Hats, very jaunty, youthful trimmings; pretty shapes and best materials; a good value at $5.50; for Friday and Saturday at..... $3.50

Garments.

SUITS—Fine quality cheviot, in blue and black; Russian blouse coats, with deep shoulder cape, trimmed with hercules braid and silk ornaments; seven gore flare skirt; welted seams, inverted plait back..... $25.00

DRESS SKIRTS—Splendid quality canvas cloth, in black, seven gore, wide flaring, inverted plait back, smartly trimmed with straps of peau de soie and silk braid, at..... $6.75

WOMEN'S SUITS—Bannockburn, Tweed, black and white combinations; 30 inch habit coat, new curved sleeve, velvet collar and cuffs, taffeta lined, seven gore flare skirt, welted seams, inverted plait back; a very chic model..... $22.50

PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS—Tweed, Homespuns and Cheviots; checked, plain and fancy mixed effects; advance styles for Autumn; made with welted, stitched or strapped seams; well tailored and correct hanging; for to-day only..... $3.95

WOMEN'S COATS—Excellent quality kersey, in black only, loose fitting, bishop sleeve, turnover cuff, velvet yoke, double shoulder cape, satin lined..... $10.00

FUR SCARFS—Handsome sable dyed Fox Neck Scarfs, with two full brushes and four paws, at.... $8.75

Muslin Underwear.

Muslin and Cambric Night Gowns, surplice, round and high neck styles, trimmed with neat embroidery and laces; value from $1.25 to $1.50, each..... 98

Muslin Night Gowns, made with Mother Hubbard yoke of fine tucks, finished on neck and sleeves with neat ruffle..... 50

Women's Muslin and Cambric Drawers, made with a deep tucked lawn ruffle..... 25

Skirt trimmed chemise, made of fine Nainsook, French fitted backs, yoke and skirt trimmed with choice laces and embroideries; these are manufacturer's samples and under price; at $1.50 and..... $1.95

Knit Underwear.

Light and medium weight Women's Underwear, which we are going to discontinue, have been cut ⅓ and ¼ from regular prices.

Lisle, silk and cotton ribbed, hand crocheted, silk finished Vests, high neck, long or short sleeves and low neck, short sleeves, with a few knee Drawers; prices were 78c., 85c., $1.10 each, all at..... 59

Lisle thread, medium weight, ribbed knee Drawers and Union Suits, low neck, no sleeves, silk tapes, lace trimmings throughout; value $1.00 and 75c., at..... 50

Women's heavy weight pure linen white ribbed Vests, high neck, long sleeves; regular price $3.50 each, for..... $1.75

Fall Dress Goods.

Great variety of Plain and Fancy Zibeline, Novelty Dotted Vicuna, Novelty Bourette and Boucle, Shaggy Plaids, Fancy and Mixed Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots and Broadcloths, in street and pastel shades..... $1.50

Five thousand yards of 50 inch English Sicilian, in black, royal and navy; 43 inch all wool Cheviot, in black and tan, new fall shades; 38 inch new weave Granite Cloths, in black and colors, 75c. to $1.00 qualities at..... 48

Linens.

Remnants of Table Linens, odd lots of Towels, reduced from regular prices.

All linen Barnsley Crash; value 12½c. yard; at..... 8

All linen fringed Doylies; value 8c.; each..... 5

Candies.

In the basement for Friday and Saturday only.

The 40c. quality Chocolate Bonbons, topped off with Fresh Walnuts, Almonds and Texan Pecans, at, per lb..... 25

Our Ice Cream Soda Water, with fresh crushed fruits; tables reserved for ladies and children..... 5

A full assortment of latest favors for Dinners and Luncheons; also paper lace doylies, ice cases, Japanese napkins and dainty table decorations. Estimates cheerfully given.

Men's Wear.

Men's full fashioned, regular made medium weight black cotton Half Hose, fast color, double soles, heels and toes; 3 pairs for the price of two; regular 25c. goods at 3 for 50c.; pair..... 18

Men's light and super weight Underwear, broken sizes, but there are about all sizes in some kinds; foreign and domestic balbriggans, plain and ribbed, light and medium weights, white merino, lisle thread, mesh, &c., all marked to, each..... 50

Men's full length, pure silk, fast black, reversible Barathea Four-in-Hands, 1¾ inches wide, the correct tie at all times; the 50c. quality; for to-day, 3 for $1.00; each..... 35

Wrappers.

Women's long Flannelette Kimonos, dainty pink and blue stripes, yoke back and front, extra full skirt..... $1.10

Maids' Percale House Dresses, back of waist with four one-inch tucks, full blouse front and extra wide skirt..... $1.25

Women's Flannelette Wrappers, yoke front, with cluster of tucks, bishop sleeve and full flare skirt with flounce..... $1.45

Women's Figured Crepe Kimonos, shirred yoke back and front, wide sleeve, border down front and around sleeve of Persian and wash ribbon; special..... $3.95

Wash Goods.

100 Pieces Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannel; also Outing Flannel, in stripes; value 10c. yard, at... 6½

Fine quality Mercerized Madras and Cheviots, in white, new fall designs; 40c. and 35c. quality, at..... 25

Dress Trimmings.

About 500 yards of Applique Dress Trimmings, black or white, 2½ inches wide; value 78c. a yard, at. 39

Linings.

Fine quality Percaline, black and colors; value 18c. yard, at.... 10

Silk Linings, in all shades, including black and white, yard.... 35

Framed Pictures

Odd lots of colored Facsimiles in gilt and black frames. Charming bits of art; the kind regular dealers charge 50c. each for; your choice while they last at..... 25

Wines & Liquors

Ramsay Scotch Whiskey, bottle..... 75

Creme de Menthe, large bottle..... 59

Pepper Whiskey, bottle, 50c.; gallon..... $2.10

California Port and Sherry Wine, according to vintage; gallon, $1.35, $1.10 and..... 95

California Claret and Zinfandel, gallon, 80c. and..... 60

Monongahela Rye Whiskey, gallon..... $2.35

Finch's Golden Wedding Rye, 8 years old, gallon..... $2.85

Crystal Holland Gin or Old Tom Gin; gallon, $2.90; bottle.... 65

Upholstery.

Ottoman Tapestry Portieres, heavy ribbed weave, graceful scroll designs, all popular colorings represented; real value $5.90, pr..... $3.95

Turkish Tapestry Couch Covers, perfectly reversible, in rich Eastern colorings; regularly $4.85, each..... $3.35

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, made from a serviceable quality net, prettily trimmed with dainty lace insertions and lace trimmed edges; value at $3.95 and $4.50, at, pair..... $2.95

Snowflake Curtains, fancy colored cross stripes, in a good range of artistic color tones; worth $3.25; specially priced at, pair..... $2.25

Nottingham Lace Curtains, choice of twelve handsome new patterns, made from best Egyptian yarn, all the latest weaves, at, pair..... $2.95

Art Goods.

Centrepieces, imported ecru linen; 24 inches; choice designs; regular 35c. value..... 35

Finished Pillow Slips; 21 inches; white Bonazed embroidered on red, green and blue art denim; special at..... 29

Centrepieces, Renaissance patterns, 20 and 24 inches; large assortment of designs; to close at..... 9

Arabian Braid, two corded, 36 yard pieces, reduced from $1.50 to 50

Battenberg Braid, cream mercerized; 36 yard pieces; reduced to..... 35

China and Glass.

Unusual sale of fine etched table glassware — Goblets, Champagne Goblets, Clarets, Wines, Brandies, Custards, Lemonades, Pousse Cafe; all priced at, each..... 20

Whiskey and Champagne Tumblers, priced at, each..... 10

Table Tumblers, each..... 15

Limoges China Dinner Sets, with new and tasty decorations; value $25.00 set, at..... $17.75

American Porcelain Set, full gold traced and neat spray decorations..... $10.00

Cut Glass Knife Rests, each..... 25

1,000 Jardinieres, sizes 7, 8, 9, in an assortment of blends and colors; your choice, each..... 50

Oatmeal Bowls; regular price 25c., each..... 15

English and American Porcelain Plates, all sizes, each..... 10

Porcelain Cups and Saucers, each..... 10

Furniture.

100 Brass Bedsteads, very highest quality, 1⅜ inch continuous posts, massive spindles on head and foot, heavy husks and vases and guaranteed best French lacquer; can be furnished in 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., 4 ft. 6 in.; value $36.00, while they last, each..... $27.50

Our special Mattress, made from improved South American hair, full forty pounds, made in one or two parts, covered in best ticking; reduced from $16.50 to.... $10.00

Iron Springs, made from heavy pipe tubing, double woven steel wire with helical springs on each end; reduced from $6.00 to..... $4.00

Sale of Groceries

COFFEE:—Combination Java dry roast, smooth, full bodied; 10 lbs., $1.90; 5 lbs., $1.00; per lb..... 22

TEA:—Special mixed Ceylon, Japan, English Breakfast, Oolong, Gunpowder; 3 lbs., $1.00; per lb..... 35

TEA:—Special pickings Japan, Ceylon, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, straight or mixed; 70c. values; per lb. 55

COCOANUT:—Fancy fresh shredded; per lb..... 14

HONEY:—Pure honey is indorsed by all leading physicians and leading cooking experts. We guarantee our honeys to be exactly as they come from the hive except that the liquid is separated from the comb by means of centrifugal force.

PURE NEW YORK STATE HONEY:—Qt. Mason jar.... 38

Pt. Mason jar..... 22

ORANGE BLOSSOM HONEY:—The peculiar richness of flavor in this brand is imparted by Florida orange blossoms; full qt. Mason jar..... 48

Pt. Mason jar..... 25

WHITE CLOVER HONEY:—Retaining all its natural deliciousness; full qt. Mason jar, 55

Pt. Mason jar..... 28

MAPLE SYRUP:—Vermont Maple Sap Syrup, Royal Stuart; ½ gal. can..... 65

CONDENSED MILK:—Magnolia brand, per can..... 9

BUTTER:—Meadow Brook, Orange County, Creamery Butter; 5 lb. stone crock.. $1.19

SLICED BEEF:—Beechnut or Armour's White Label; 6 large jars, $1.40; per jar..... 25

BREAKFAST FOODS:—Old Grist Mill's toasted wheat, American Cereal Co.'s parched farinose or Ralston Breakfast Food; package..... 10

SARDINES:—Boudet or A. J. Martell Finest French Sardines, packed in pure olive oil; ½ size tin, key opener, special, 19

HERRING:—Marshall's imported Scotch, oval, kippered, packed in tomato sauce.... 15

SALMON:—Moon brand, blood red, Alaska; 1 lb. flat can; 5 cans, 75c.; per can, 16

CODFISH:—White Wing selected picked Cod; wood box containing 24 cartons, $1.05; package..... 5

FISH PASTE:—Crosse & Blackwell's Potted Yarmouth Bloater Paste; large jar, 30c.; medium size..... 18

CLAM BROTH:—Burnham's; 1 bottle makes 1 quart of broth; 6 bottles, 85c.; per bottle..... 15

MUSHROOMS:—G. Daillet's, imported in glass; large bottle, 39c.; medium size, 25

CANNED FISH BALLS:—Norwegian, large, 3 lb. can, 26

CRACKERS:—City bake 1 fig Newtons, with Smyrna fig filling; 1 lb..... 10

SAPOLIO:—Enoch Morgan's; cake..... 6

BAKED BEANS:—Baked New England style; 3 lb. can.... 8

TOMATOES:—Cameron solid cold packed, red ripe, Jersey Tomatoes; dozen, $1.25; per 3 lb. can..... 11

TOMATOES:—Red ripe, solid packed Jersey Tomatoes; gallon can, dozen, $2.85; per can..... 25

APPLES:—Fancy N. Y. State Baldwins, pared and quartered; gallon can, dozen, $2.50; per can..... 22

PEACHES:—The finest quality Southern grown Yellow Peaches; 2½ lb. can, dozen, $1.60; can..... 14

RASPBERRIES:—N. J. Packing Co.'s Preserved Red Raspberries; 2 lb. can, dozen, $1.25; per can..... 11

STRAWBERRIES:—L. Grebb's Belle brand red preserved, luncheon size; 6 cans, 50c.; per can..... 9

PEARS:—Southern grown Bartlett, packed in sugar syrup; 3 lb. can, $1.25 per doz.; can..... 11

APRICOTS:—Bit brand, California packed, 2½ lb. can, dozen, $1.25; can..... 11

LEMONS:—Juicy Messinas; dozen..... 14

GRAPE FRUIT:—Florida thin skin juicy Grape Fruit, medium size, each..... 6

PEANUT BUTTER:—Sanitas Nut Food Co.'s Salted Peanut Butter; 1¼ lb. jar..... 33

CAKE:—Homemade, plain, marble, raisin or pound; per lb..... 15

OLIVES:—Simpson Crawford Co.'s selected Luncheon Olives; 3 bottles, 33c.; per bottle, 12

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Opens at 8:15 and Closes at 5:30 — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Men's Shirts and Other Furnishings

The new supplies of the famous WANAMAKER Dollar Dress Shirts and Dollar Colored Shirts are ready—and scarcely anything in our stock is more popular at this season than these shirts that stand unmatched elsewhere for any price below $1.50.

But today there is special news of lower-priced Shirts that are wanted at this time:

Men's Colored Shirts at 50c

These shirts were fairly priced at $1 each, compared with any but our own dollar shirts—made to sell at just that figure. Made of excellent percale, in bright colorings. All have detachable cuffs. Sizes 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16½, 17, 17½, (no 16-inch in the lot.) Short bosoms; ideal shirts for business wear. 50c each.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts at 45c Each

Men's three-ply linen bosom unlaundered Shirts, made of good muslin; reinforced back and front, continuous facings at all openings; collar-button shield and scarf loop; two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33 in. Sizes 13½ to 17½. 45c each.

Men's $2 Nightshirts at 90c

Twenty-five dozens of imported Sateen Nightshirts for men, the softest and most comfortable nightshirts made. Colors are tan, blue and lavender. Sizes 15 to 20 in. Regularly $2, now 90c each.

Men's Collars, 6 for 50c

Four hundred dozens of Men's Collars at 50c a half-dozen. You took three hundred dozens of them the last time we presented them. They launder and look as well as most high-priced collars. The styles are proper and correct in shape and size. Three wing styles, five lock front and one low turn down. Sizes 14 to 17½. Sold by the half-dozen only.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Autumn Suits
For the Young Men

Young men between the ages of 15 and 20 are interested.

It is the common custom to pattern "youths'" suits on the lines of the suits for grown-up men—much easier to scale down sizes that way.

We arrange matters differently—draft our youths' suits on entirely independent lines, which give them the requisite, slightly more juvenile air. So that the tall, slender fellow, who hasn't caught up with his height, can be fitted as well as though his suit was made to order.

Fall styles are now ready—a fine collection for business or school wear.

Single-breasted Sack Suits, of black cheviot, $8.50 to $12.

Double-breasted black thibet Suits, $12 to $20.

Fancy cheviot Suits, single or double-breasted, $10 to $15.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Remarkable Clothing at $5
For Boys

Our "Wanamaker Special" $5 Suits for boys have made a worthy name for themselves, on account of their general style, fit and excellent wearing qualities. Here are some of the reasons:

All-wool materials, specially selected for us.

Seams silk-sewed throughout.

Parts most subject to strain or wear strongly reinforced.

Workmanship and tailoring throughout of the best.

A popular price—$5.

For parents who like to keep their boys well-dressed at moderate expense, these suits are invaluable. And the boys are to be considered, too—they are proud of the stylish appearance that these suits give them.

Two "Wanamaker Special" Suits are particularly popular just now:

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of fancy or plain blue cheviot. Trousers have double seats and knees. Sizes 8 to 16 years. $5.

Sailor Suits, of hard-twisted blue serge or cheviot; eleven rows of white, black or red soutache braid; black silk tie; sizes 3 to 12 years. $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Hats and Caps
For the Schoolboys

Cap the climax of the boy's Fall outfit, by sending him to school with the correct sort of new headgear. Don't mortify him, in the sight of his critical schoolfellows, by making him wear a last season's relic.

And here are the hats and caps you should choose from—we take as much care with our showing of boys' styles as with those for men.

Boys' Derbies, $1.50, $2 and $3.

Boys' Soft Hats, $1.50, $2 and $3.

Boys' Golf Caps, in blue serge and Scotch mixtures, 50c, 75c and $1.

Boys' College Caps, in black, blue and red, 50c and $1.

Men's Hat Store; Annex, 770 Broadway.

Is Your Office Well Equipped?

What a vast difference it makes, in the quantity and quality of work turned out, whether your office is equipped so as to make work easy! Cramped and crowded desks, inefficient copying or filing arrangements, uncomfortable chairs, all have their effect on the output—and it's not a good one, either.

We can furnish the necessary "ball-bearings" for easy running in the shape of an excellent assortment of *practical* office furniture.

Besides tables, chairs and desks in splendidly broad variety, there is a full line of Globe-Wernicke letter files, card indexes and "Elastic" bookcases.

Conveniently situated at 764 and 766 Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

GOLDEN OAK FLAT-TOP DESKS at $17

50 in. long, 32 in. wide, 30 in. high; double pedestals, enclosed back, paneled all around; left pedestal contains four drawers, right pedestal three drawers, with one drawer between pedestals; slide or arm-rest over each pedestal; built-up writing bed with framed-in edges; highly polished and fine construction and finish.

Other Flat-top Desks at $15, $19, $20, $25, $33, $35, $38, $50, up to $125.

GOLDEN OAK TABLES at $19

Quarter sawed, 6 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, 30 in. high; heavy fluted legs; two large drawers; strong construction, highly finished.

Other Golden Oak Tables, for office use, at $5, $5.50, $6.50, $10.50, $12, $15, $17, $24, up to $75.

The Popular Plaids

There are fads, fashions and constant desires. Plaids are in the last and highest class. Practically all women like them; and they are so varied and lend themselves to so many combinations that they never can lack individuality, never can grow monotonous.

This year plaids are to be worn more than ever. The new ones are especially good, and the best of the old clan plaids—always favorite—again appear.

Some of these are especially suitable for little girls' school dresses:

At 37½c yd.—Bright-colored Plaids, made of mercerized cotton treated by the maker to look and feel like wool. In the warm, rich color-combinations of the higher-priced goods. Reds-and-greens, reds-and-blues, and blues-and-greens, with fine over-plaids of more highly mercerized yarns to look like silk, of gold-and-black, gold-and-white, gold-and-cardinal and cardinal-and-black.

At 50c yd.—Half-wool Twilled Plaids, in bright color-combinations of greens-and-cardinals, blues-and-greens, blues-and-browns, with mercerized overplaids in contrast of gold-and-black, black-and-white, gold-and-cardinal and gold-and-white.

At 75c yd.—Zibeline Plaids, in the duller color-combinations of garnet-and-green, olive-and-brown and blue-and-green.

At $1 yd.—All-wool Taffeta Plaids, with bright silk overplaids. Grounds of cardinals-and-greens, blues-and-greens, browns-and-blacks, garnets-and-greens, greens-and-blacks; with overplaids of light blue-and-gold, light blue-cardinal-and-gold, light green-and-gold, light green-cardinal-and-gold, white-and-gold, light green-black-and-gold, cardinal-black-and-gold.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Thousands of Dining-Rooms Will Be the Better for

This September Sale of China and Cut Glass

Perhaps it may only be a set of after-dinner coffee cups, a few pieces of cut glass, a few decorated plates that you want; again it may be an elegant dinner set. No matter what the desire may be, this broad and ample sale meets every wish with choice new designs in remarkable variety, at prices so much lower than the ordinary, that thrifty housekeepers are doubly delighted with the treasures to be secured.

Of course the great broad stocks are chiefly centered in the Basement store; but a particularly interesting branch of the sale occupies seven counters on the Second floor, from Tenth street to Ninth, presenting some of the best offerings of the sale. We confine the story to these today:

Bric-a-Brac

Teplitz Pieces and Austrian Vases—50c, were 75c. $4.75, were $6.50. $1.50, were $2. $10.75, were $16. $1.65, were $2.50.

and a multitude of other pieces at just as great savings.

China at 10c, 12c and 15c
Worth Double

Cups and Saucers, Salad Plates, Tea Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Oatmeal Bowls, Fruit Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups—Austrian China; pretty flower decorations with gold.

Fancy China
At one-half and two-thirds their values

Chop Dishes, $1.50. Celery Trays, 85c.
Salad Bowls, 85c and $1.25.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $1.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75.

Water Tumblers at 55c

Regularly $1 and $1.25 a dozen. A new shipment of one thousand dozens just in.

Cut Glass
At one-half to two-thirds regular prices:

Bowls, 8-inch, $3, $4 and $6 each, worth $5, $6 and $10.

Water Carafes, $2, $2.75 and $3 each, worth $3.50, $4 and $5.

Water Pitchers, $6, $8.50 and $10 each, worth $10, $12 and $15.

Claret Jugs, $10 each, worth $20.

Olive Dishes, $1 each, worth $2.

Cut Glass Novelties
All specially priced:

Oil Bottles, 50c, 75c and $1 each, worth 75c, $1 and $1.50.

Syrup Jugs, 85c and $1.25 each, worth $1.25 and $2.

Mustard Jugs, 85c and $1 each, worth $1.25 and $1.50.

Also Salt and Pepper Sets and Kalfe Rests, etc. Second floor.

Good Housekeeping Requires Good Kitchen Things -:- -:-

The old coffee pot, the old dust brush, the old clothes wringer look good enough when you're hardened to their appearance by daily use; but when you come back home after a summer's vacation, you see how rusty or worn they are, and you want new things. And the maid wants them, if she has a mite of pride in the housekeeping.

That's why we have this September Sale of Housekeeping Things just when it can serve you best.

Here are some of the good things under-price:

Dusting Brushes, 10c.
Whisk Brooms, extra size, 15c.
Cotton Clothes Line, 50 ft., 10c.
Imported Japanned Tea Trays, 15c.
Bread Cutting Boards, 30c.
Fancy Colored Bric-a-Brac Dusters, 15c.
Chamois Skins, oil dressed, 5c to 75c.
Lap Boards, paper, with yard measure, 50c.
Oval Wash Boilers, copper bottoms, 70c.
Pudding Dishes, nickel-plated, enamel lining, 45c.
Willow Clothes Baskets, 50c.
Bread Boxes, heavy, japanned, 45c.
Nickel-plated Sponge-holders, 45c.
Towel Rods, nickel-plated, 18 in. long, 30c.
Step Ladders, 5 ft., with bucket-rest, 50c.
Corn Brooms, 10c.
Tea Kettles, nickel-plated, $1.10.
Vegetable Slicers, 10c.
Family Scales, weigh up to 24 lbs., 85c.
Mirrors, bevel plate, oak or white enamel frame, 35c.
Sensible Trouser Hangers, 5c.
Galvanized Iron Ash Sifter and Pail combined, 35c.
Scrubbing Brushes, tampico, 10c.
Victor Shoe-holders, for shining shoes, 60c.
Slop Jars, assorted colors, 35c.
Mrs. Pott's Sad Irons; three irons, stand and holder, 70c.
Wooden Salt Boxes, 10c.
Graduated Measures, 1 qt., tin, 10c.
Cleaning Sponges, 25c.
Palm Leaf Table Mats, 25c a set.

Nickel-Plated Tea and Coffee Pots

Made from heavy rolled copper with white metal trimmings; heavy nickel-plated on the outside, and triple plated on the inside. First quality in every respect—easily cleaned and will keep the polish.

2-pint size, 90c
3-pint size, $1.
4-pint size, $1.15.
5-pint size, $1.30.
6-pint size, $1.45.

Basement.

The Best Blankets Ten States Could Supply

While we inspected samples from mills all over the United States, we selected mills in ten different states to weave the splendid blankets now gathered here.

Placing advance orders for the immense quantities distributed by us in two great cities, we secured prices that we have never seen matched for the values offered.

The enthusiastic selling this week is evidence aplenty that the blankets are pleasing to all housekeepers who see them.

White Blankets

The *Bristol*—Warm, well made, white wool filling on cotton warp. At $2 pair, 60 x 80 in., 4 pounds. At $2.50 a pair, 70 x 80 in., 5 pounds.

The *Wistar*—Heavy, soft wool filling; cotton warp. At $2.50 a pair, 60 x 80 in., 4 pounds. At $3 pair, 70 x 80 in., 5 pounds.

The *Sherry*—A fine, soft-finished white Blanket; wool filling, cotton warp. At $3.25 a pair, 60 x 80 in., 4 pounds. At $3.75 a pair, 70 x 82 in., 5 pounds.

The *Ridgewood*—Soft, spongy wool filling, with enough cotton filling to avoid shrinkage. At $4.25 a pair, 60 x 84 in., 4 pounds. At $5 a pair, 72 x 84 in., 5 pounds. At $5.50 a pair, 78 x 84 in., 6 pounds.

The *Homestead*—Made of long staple wool filling and cotton warp. At $4 a pair, 72 x 84 in., 5¼ pounds.

The *Stanley*—Fine wool filling, spool cotton warp; a large, generous size. At $5 a pair, 78 x 84 in., 6 pounds.

The *Farley*—Made of long staple wool filling; fine spool cotton warp. At $5 a pair, 60 x 84 in., 4 pounds. At $6 a pair, 72 x 84 in., 5 pounds. At $7.50 a pair, 78 x 84 in., 6 pounds.

The *Jefferson*—Very fine long wool, both in warp and filling. At $6 a pair, 60 x 84 in., 4½ pounds. At $7.50 a pair, 72 x 82 in., 5½ pounds. At $9 a pair, 76 x 86 in., 6½ pounds.

The *Physicians' Favorite*—Made specially for us. The wool is fine and soft; the warp contains just enough cotton to keep the blanket from shrinking. At $3.50 a pair, 60 x 82 in., 4 pounds. At $4.25 a pair, 70 x 82 in., 5 pounds. At $5 a pair, 76 x 86 in., 6 pounds.

Gray Blankets

The *Ironstone*—Wool filling, cotton warp: At $2 a pair, 60 x 76 in., 3¾ pounds. At $2.50 a pair, 70 x 78 in., 4¾ pounds.

The *Eddystone*—Made of long staple wool filling, cotton warp:
At $3 a pair, 60 x 80 in., 4 pounds.
At $3.50 a pair, 70 x 80 in., 5 pounds.

The *Valley Forge*—Made of good wool fill ing, fine cotton warp:
At $3.50 a pair, 60 x 82 in., 4 pounds.
At $4.25 a pair, 70 x 82 in., 5 pounds.
At $5 a pair, 74 x 84 in., 6 pounds.

The *Ashland*—Made of fine wool, both in filling and warp:
At $4 a pair, 60 x 84 in., 4 pounds.
At $5 a pair, 72 x 84 in., 5 pounds.
At $6 a pair, 80 x 90 in., 6 pounds.

Scarlet Blankets

Highland Falls—Fine, soft wool in warp and filling:
At $4 a pair, 60 x 84 in., 4 pounds.
At $5 a pair, 72 x 84 in., 5 pounds.
At $6 a pair, 76 x 84 in., 6 pounds.

The *Minnehaha*—Long staple wool in warp and filling:
At $4.50 a pair, 62 x 78 in., 4 pounds.
At $5.50 a pair, 70 x 80 in., 5 pounds.
At $6.50 a pair, 74 x 84 in., 6 pounds.

The *Dritton*—Made of Australian and American wool in warp and filling:
At $8 a pair, 80 x 90 in., 6¼ pounds.

Third floor.

Children's School Hats

Pretty School Hats for the little ones; sensible and practical, too, for every-day wear. Broad rolling brims—one sort of "scratch" or rough felt, with stitched brim, band and bow at side, at 65c.

Another style, of stitched cloth, in navy blue, castor, cardinal and Oxford gray; edged with imitation leather; ribbon streamers, 65c.

A third variety is of scratch felt, in castor, cardinal, navy blue and brown; broad stitched brim, bell crown; ribbon band and streamers, $1. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Wrist and Automobile Bags

Quite notable savings are implied in these two offerings of Wrist and Automobile Bags. Substantially made, neatly finished, all fitted with card-case and purse, and priced at least one-third under their value:

At $1, worth $1.50

Automobile Bags, in red, green, blue and black saffian leather; gold or nickel-plated chains and mountings; also leather handles; fitted with card-case and purse.

At 50c, worth 85c

Wrist-bags of grain seal or grain walrus; gilt, nickel or gun-metal finished frames and chains; fitted with card-case and purse.

Broadway.

Do You Want to Learn To Play The Piano?

Perhaps you would be quite willing to pay a good price to be taught to play the piano well, but do not have the time to devote to study and practice.

How Would You Like to Be Able to Play Tomorrow?

You can do exactly that; and play better, and with more expression than years of study and training would endow you with,

By Aid of the Angelus

Thousands of men and women, who have no technical knowledge of music, are natural musicians, without the knowledge of notes or keys. The *Angelus* reads notes and touches the right keys, and *leaves you to give the expression*, just as though you were playing the piano direct.

No other piano-playing device gives such complete control to the player.

Why let your piano stand practically useless again this Winter? Why not make it the thing of unlimited enjoyment that it should be, securing an *Angelus* to enable you or any member of the family to play anything you wish in the most perfect manner?

Price, $250. Easy payments, if you wish. Come and hear it play.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Women's Dress and Walking Skirts

We are doing a marvelous business, so the manufacturers say, in our Women's Wraps, Walking Suits and Separate Skirts—all in newest Autumn styles.

Of course, this cool weather is an incentive to early buying; but the *real* reason lies in our wonderfully complete stocks—the best, fullest, and most distinctive you can find in the city.

Today our display of Separate Skirts comes in for a word of mention—and it's well worth it:

DRESS SKIRTS

Of broadcloth, cheviots, sibelines and voiles, of various kinds, in wide variety of styles from plain effects to those that are handsomely trimmed. $6 to $50.

WALKING SKIRTS

Cheviots, covert cloth, many new tweed effects, in excellent assortment of latest styles. The skirts are kilted, plaited or gored, with strapped seams, and inverted plaited habit backs; most are cut flaring. $6 to $13.50. Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Waists Sateen Petticoats
All Black

Styles in each are brand new; and assortments are delightfully varied. The woman who wants to buy either Silk Waist or Sateen Petticoat may do so here with entire satisfaction. Specimen descriptions of each group:

BLACK SILK WAISTS

At $5—Of Peau de Soie; full front; plaited yoke, with medallions; cluster-plaited back; fancy tab stock.

At $5.50—Of Louisine or Peau de Soie, full front, plaited with bands of Cluny lace, or stitched plaits forming yoke; plaited back.

At $6—Of Peau de Soie; plaited front, back and sleeves; fancy stock collar.

At $6.75—Of Louisine; stitched plaits from shoulder to bust; stitched straps trimmed with applique; French back; new sleeves.

At $7.50—Of Peau de Soie; entire waist of small stitched box-plaits; fancy stock collar.

Many other styles, up to $28.

BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS

At $1—Umbrella ruffle, trimmed with plaits.

At $1.25—Circular flounce, with small ruffle and stitched bands.

At $1.75—Deep umbrella ruffle, with stitched bands.

At $2—In black-and-white stripes; graduated accordion-plaited ruffle trimmed with rows of black sateen ruching.

Black Mohair Petticoats, $2.50 to $6.

Black moreen Petticoats, $2.75 to $6.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Such Unusual Dolls at 75c

You never saw such beautiful Jointed Dolls as these at 75 cents, except when we offered a part of this same lot at the same price, and sold them in short order.

Several hundred more today—24 inches tall, with bisque head, moving eyes and flaxen wig. Shoes and stockings are also included.

Dolls that you would estimate conservatively as being worth $1.50, at

75 Cents Each

Tenth street.

Hosiery Bargains

Summer sorts of hosiery for men and women, at new prices to hurrry them out before frost. And, for the many people who wear hosiery of the same weight the year round these offerings give a splendid chance to save a third to one-half on excellent sorts of stockings and socks. In two instances, the goods were bought at lower-than-usual prices, in the third reductions were made from our regular stock:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 9c a pair; 3 pairs, 25c; worth 18c a pair—About one thousand pairs, sizes 8½ to 10 in.; the remainder of a large lot made to be sold at 18c a pair, but formerly priced at 12½c a pair. Of black lisle thread in pretty designs of all-over open work.

At 12½c a pair, regularly 25c—Various new and pretty patterns of all-over open-worked fast black lisle thread Stockings; fine and soft in quality; regular and extra sizes; elastic and full in length and width. About 1,600 pairs, the remainder of a large lot that we sold at the special price of 18c a pair; now still a third lower. Broadway.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 18c a pair; 3 pairs, 50c; from 37½c a pair—About one thousand pairs of fancy cotton and lisle thread Socks, remainder of a large lot recently reduced to 25c a pair.

Ninth street aisle.

The Comfortable Bath

Is dependent on proper towels as much as it is on the tub and the water. Here are Bath Towels and Bath Mats that make the getting dry part of it an easy and comfortable affair.

And, as you'll see, the cost of equipment is most reasonable for such excellent quality and ample proportions:

Snow-white Bath Towels; with red jacquard border and hemmed ends; 24x46 in.; a copy by an American manufacturer of an expensive Austrian towel; and specially priced at 25c each.

Turkish Bath Sheets; 50x76 in., our usual dollar quality; slightly shopworn and mussed in our recent sale at 75c. Now 60c each.

Rub-Dry Bath Towels; very serviceable and satisfactory towels for toilet or bath; 20x48 in. 25c each.

Bath Mats in popular colorings; a heavy, firm quality marked "Bath Mat" in center in block letters; full size; at 50c each.

Third floor.

Corset Concessions

A Main floor counter full of special good fortune to women with Autumn dress-fitting in the immediate foreground of their thoughts.

Corsets excellently shaped and sure to wear with comfort:

At 50c—Fine Tape and Batiste Girdles, for slender figures; sizes 18 to 24.

At 50c—Batiste; short hips and low bust; straight-front; bias cut.

At 50c, regularly $1—L. R. Corsets of ventilating net; bias cut; gored hips; medium and short hips; for medium and full figures.

At 50c, regularly $1—Batiste; dip hip and short hips; flat abdomen; some girdle effect.

At $1—Fine batiste; long and medium; some dip hips; for full figures; sizes 19 to 30.

Main floor, Tenth st. side.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue. Ninth and Tenth Streets.

REFUSE TO HEED PARKS

Members of His Union Decline to Return to Work.

Object to Police at Butterick Building—George A. Fuller Company Will Not Interfere with Sub-Contractors.

For once Samuel J. Parks was practically put at defiance by members of his own union yesterday, the striking iron workers at the Butterick Building, where the George A. Fuller Company has sublet part of the iron work, refusing to go to work at his request. According to the union, Parks did not order the strike, the iron workers quitting work of their own accord because Richey, Brown & Donald, the sub-contractors, put members of the Housesmiths' Union of New York to work. This union was formed under the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

Parks appeared, with his lieutenant, Tim McCarthy, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at the building, where thirty members of the new union were working at ornamental iron work. He asked the strikers to return to work, but though he pleaded with them they declared that they would not go back until the police who were on guard were withdrawn. The sub-contractors say that this would make it impossible for them to hold the men.

Seeing the men were obdurate, Parks went away. He said he would get the men to return to work later by getting the police withdrawn.

The committee appointed by the Board of Building Trades to see Vice President McConnell of the George A. Fuller Company called at his office yesterday and had a brief conference with him. When the board met on Wednesday it was announced that the men had been ordered back to work pending this conference. The committee consisted of John Tasker of the Steam Fitters' Union, James Nugent of the Steam Fitters' Helpers' Union, "Tim" McCarthy, Richard Carvill of the Derrickmen's Union, and Alexander Nelson of the Granite Cutters' Union. Vice President McConnell was asked if he would not direct that the members of the new Housesmiths' Union employed at the Butterick Building be discharged, also that none but union steamfitters be employed by L. J. Prentiss, a sub-contractor at 42 Broadway. He refused to interefere.

When seen later Vice President McConnell said:

"The conference was of the briefest. I refused to interfere with my sub-contractors, and our firm cannot go to the trouble and expense of taking up any of its subcontracts. This we told the committee. I do not expect to see the committee again, but the next thing I expect to hear is that the board has struck all our jobs."

Delegate McCarthy, when seen, said that he did not know what the next step of the union would be. He remarked, however, that "something would be doing" in a day or two. It is expected that the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union at its meeting in Mannerchor Hall to-night will order strikes on all the Fuller jobs.

Manager Starrett of the Fuller Company was very angry at the unions in the Board of Building Trades when seen yesterday.

"We care no longer for Parks or his union," he said. "It is useless to make any agreement with them. The Steam Fitters' Union signed an agreement with us one day, and then broke it by going on strike the next day. As to the grand stand play of Parks in trying to get the men to return to work, I don't take any stock in it. It was only grand stand play. We shall keep right on in spite of the unions."

Some of the laborers at work on the Butterick Building went out also when the housesmiths went on strike. The contractors say that these laborers will not be re-employed under any circumstances.

The building trades section of the Central Federated Union has decided to take a hand in the building troubles. It reported last evening that it has directed the unions in the building trades affiliated with the section to order their members not to work with members of the new union of hoisting engineers, recently formed at the instance of the employers. It has also decided to ask outside unions to take the same action. The general belief is that this order will not be obeyed.

More trouble is in store for Parks at the meeting of the union to-night. If any attempt is made to discipline President Neidig for refusing to march in the Labor Day parade. if Neidig leaves the union it is expected that a split will follow.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OATH.

Bishop O'Connor Says No Catholic Can Take It Conscientiously—Views of Fathers Lavelle and Doyle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—According to the Right Rev. John J. O'Connor, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, Catholics will have to forsake the International Typographical Union unless one of the oaths of that organization, which has come under the ban of the Church, is modified.

"A man owes his allegiance first to God," said Bishop O'Connor to-night. "That is equivalent to the allegiance he owes his Church. If this oath or pledge requires the members of a union to do anything which the Catholic Church forbids—it being a religious organization as described in the oath—no Catholic can conscientiously take the oath or make such a pledge."

"No priest has the power to refuse absolution to a printer because of the oath of the typographical union, or, as a matter of fact, to refuse it to any one because he happens to be connected with a secret society," said the Rev. Dr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in answer to a query concerning the alleged refusal of a Wisconsin priest to give absolution to a printer because of the wording of the oath taken by the members of the typographical union.

"There must be some inaccuracy in the report. No priest is empowered to refuse absolution before first having consulted his Bishop, especially in matters relating to secret organizations or organized labor associations. If this particular priest refused absolution, you may be sure there are grave reasons than this alleged one."

Father Doyle of the Paulists, and editor of The Catholic World, when asked if he would absolve a printer, said laughingly:

"I shall answer that query in the words of the humorous Southern priest who, when asked if he'd refuse to bury the Union dead, replied that he'd be only too glad to bury every one of them. So should I be only too glad to absolve every mother's son of the typographical union. We priests are not blind, however, to the fact that the wording of the oath is certainly in need of reconstruction. It implies or something which I am loath to believe the printers fully accept in the stern construction which those outside of the union place upon it. I have no doubt that it will soon be reconstructed."

UNION PUNISHES MEMBERS.

Chicago Butcher Luggers' Charter Revoked Because They Would Not Work Sunday—Same Union Stops a Strike.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Executive Board of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Union to-day revoked the charter of the Butcher Luggers' Local Union, an organization of 1,600 men.

The charter was revoked because the butcher luggers refused last Sunday to load cars to be shipped out Monday for export trade. Monday being Labor Day and also the regular day for export shipments, the packers asked the butcher luggers to work Sunday, the butchers having promised to work Saturday night to prepare the shipments. This the luggers refused to do.

Then the Executive Board of the union requested the luggers to do the Sunday work, the case being an emergency. The luggers refused the request of their own officers. As a consequence the National Executive Board and President Michael Donnelly determined to oust the organization.

This evening President Donnelly and other officers of the Executive Board left for St. Joseph, Mo., to order 2,000 employes of Nelson Morris & Co., who went on strike there to-day, back to work.

"The strike is not justified," said President Donnelly, "and we are going to St. Joseph to revoke the charter of every local union that refuses to order its men back to work. We are going to teach our men that they must live up to their agreements."

MACHINISTS' STRIKE BREAK.

Morgan Iron Works Men Return at Old Wage Rate—Room for Only Thirty-five.

The marine machinists employed at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of East Tenth Street, who were on strike with others against the New York Metal Trades Association for a minimum wage scale of $3 a day, returned to work yesterday. Henry C. Hunter, Secretary of the Metal Trades Association, said last evening that this was the first break in the strike.

"The strikers returned to work on the old terms," he said, "but only thirty-five can be taken back now, as none of the new men engaged since the strike will be discharged."

COURT HOUSE STRIKE ENDS.

Contractors Discharge the Members of the Brotherhood of Painters.

The strike of the members of the Amalgamated Painters' Society at the new County Court House against the employment of members of the Brotherhood of Painters was ended yesterday after a conference between the contractors and representatives of the strikers by the discharge of the brotherhood men.

The union wages of the Amalgamated Painters' Society are 50 cents a day higher than those of the brotherhood, and the Amalgamated Society looks on this settlement as a great victory.

Coalyard Strikers Quiet.

There were no further disturbances at the coal yards of Curtis & Blaisdell yesterday on account of the strike. The strikers kept well away, and none of the officers of their union, G. B. Curtis of the firm said, tried to confer with the firm. "We have all the men we need," he said, "and, though our yards are guarded by the police, we expect no further trouble. The prompt arrest of every one who attacked our men has had a salutary effect."

MOTHER KIDNAPPED CHILD.

Is Arrested in Hoboken on Charge of Husband, Who Fears Harm to Offspring.

The police of Hoboken are investigating a tale of alleged kidnapping in which the mother of a four-year-old girl figures as the accused person. Mrs. James Manix of 258 Newark Street, Hoboken, according to her husband, who lives in this city, took the child over there to do it bodily harm.

Before Mrs. Manix went to Hoboken to live, she resided in New York with her husband. According to the husband's story, the woman's condition became such that it was not deemed safe to permit the child to remain in her custody any longer, and a short time ago, John Dolan of 74 Barrow Street, Manhattan, a friend of Manix, offered to adopt the child. The father agreed, and a few weeks ago the Manix baby was given a new home. For some time since the Manix baby has been in charge of Dolan a woman who is now believed to have been Mrs. Manix, was seen in the neighborhood of Barrow Street. Yesterday she waited patiently for an hour, and when she finally saw her child playing with a number of other children she approached the little one and enticed her away.

When Manix confronted his wife Wednesday night she defied him to take the child from her. Realizing that the mother was desperate, Manix and Dolan, who accompanied him on the trip, visited Police Headquarters and secured the services of Detective Kerrigan, who placed Mrs. Manix under arrest.

DAVID LAMAR SUED.

Broker Served with Papers in Damage Suit Brought by a Woman.

David Lamar, the wealthy broker who gained considerable notoriety and was indicted by the Monmouth County (N. J.) Grand Jury recently in connection with a murderous attack upon James McMahon, a coachman he had employed and discharged after a quarrel, was served with papers in a damage suit in the Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Lamar has an office on the tenth floor of the building. John T. McGovern of 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, the lawyer through whom the suit is brought, said last night that he has tried to serve the papers on Mr. Lamar for six months, but had not succeeded until yesterday.

The papers served on Lamar were a summons and complaint in a suit brought by Mrs. Martha von Bockmann, who asks $15,000 damages for injuries sustained through being knocked down and run over by a fast horse driven by Lamar on Amsterdam Avenue on the night of Oct. 25 last. Alexander von Bockmann also sues for $5,000 for loss of his wife's services resulting from the accident.

CHARGES AGAINST HERLIHY.

Police Captain Must Answer Accusation of Neglect of Duty.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday preferred charges against John D. Herlihy, Captain of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, charging the Captain with neglect of duty in permitting Sergeant Walter Norris, one of the desk Sergeants, to make incomplete entries in the station house blotter, and in allowing irregularities in the blotter. The same charges were made against Sergeant Norris.

Capt. Herlihy, when told about the charges, took them good naturedly and laughed. He said:

"Sure. That's right. I'm responsible. They've got me on that, I guess. I'm the one to know about such things."

TO LEAVE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw Purposes to Become a Protestant Episcopal Minister.

The Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw, for eight years an assistant minister in the Collegiate Reformed Church, this city, has decided to quit the Reformed Church ministry and become a Protestant Episcopal minister. He will preach for the last time as a Reformed minister next Sunday. He has been, since 1898, associated with the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and this Summer has been the preacher there.

He declined yesterday to give any reasons for his action further than to say that he had studied the matter for seven years, with a growing conviction in favor of the Episcopal ministry. He leaves his present place without prospects, and expects to take up mission work as a lay reader, probably in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. Bishop Talbot of that diocese is his friend, and the Rev. W. R. Breed, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Lancaster, Penn., is his brother-in-law.

The Rev. Mr. Bradshaw is a graduate of Princeton Seminary, having previously attended Franklin College at Lancaster. He came from Princeton direct to Vermilyea Chapel of the Collegiate Church in this city. In 1898 he went to the Marble Church, and his special work there has been in connection with strangers, and especially those stopping at the hotels. Through the efforts of Mr. Bradshaw and some of the young people of the Marble Church the Sunshine Mission was established. Its location is what is known as Hell's Kitchen. It has grown under his leadership to an attendance of three thousand a month.

Mr. Martin's Gas Plant Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 10.—William R. H. Martin had a narrow escape from injury in an explosion which wrecked the acetylene gas plant on his Bell Haven estate at 9 o'clock last night. In some manner the 250-light machine for supplying the gas became clogged and Mr. Martin and John Higgins, a machinist, started to repair it. While they were investigating the machine exploded. Higgins's right arm was burned and his shoes were burned from his feet, but Mr. Martin was uninjured. Five explosions followed and the roof was blown from the gashouse. Fire started, but was soon extinguished.

NORFOLK SYSTEM REPORT

Gross Earnings Show Increase of Over $3,600,000.

Operating Expenses Larger Because of Outlay for Maintenance of Way and of Equipment.

The complete annual report of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company has been issued for the year ended June 30 last. The average mileage operated during the year was 1,713, as compared with an average mileage of 1,677 the previous year, and the gross earnings were $21,160,675, an increase for the year of $3,606,470.

The operating expenses, including taxes, were 60 per cent. of the gross earnings, an increase of 2.25 per cent. over the percentage of the previous year, this increase being due to the large expenditures for maintenance of way and of equipment and to the enhanced cost of materials and labor. The report shows that the amount expended on construction and betterments, including the outlay on the Kenova low-grade line, was $5,768,727.

The general income account and deductions from income compared with the figures of the previous year were as follows:

EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.
Passengers	$3,841,491.52	$3,379,438.63
Freight	17,076,340.57	14,594,280.80
Mail	217,695.62	210,252.85
Express	347,695.28	292,045.97
Miscellaneous	178,115.61	139,580.04
Total expenses	$21,160,675.20	$17,552,204.28

EXPENSES.

Maintenance of way and structures	$2,754,199.70	$2,131,048.85
Maintenance of equipment	3,041,414.42	2,234,585.02
Conducting transportation	5,014,468.10	4,653,109.30
General expenses, including taxes	687,847.93	617,434.02
Op. expenses	$12,097,430.15	$10,136,297.49
Net earnings from operation	$8,463,245.11	$7,415,977.49
Net income	6,040,188.97	5,130,064.71
From this net income for the year ended June 30, 1903, the following amounts have been deducted:		$6,040,188.87
Discount and commission on securities, advances to subsidiary companies, &c	$347,077.94	
Payment to the Pocahontas Coal & Coke Company on account of deficiency of interest, Norfolk & Western - Pocahontas joint bonds	159,175.65	
Dividends: On adjustment preferred shares 2% Aug. 22, 1902	455,056.00	
2% Feb. 20, 1903	459,762.00	
On common shares 1½% Dec. 19, 1902	967,038.00	
1½% June 19, 1903	967,038.00	
Betterment fund	2,500,000.00	5,855,147.49
Balance		$185,041.38
Amount to credit of profit and loss June 30, 1902		2,615,546.20
Balance to credit of profit and loss June 30, 1903		$3,000,587.58

The general balance as of June 30 last is as follows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment—		
Railroad franchises and other property	$130,616,100.21	
Rolling stock	12,563,631.25	$143,179,622.16
Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad, cost of		2,293,781.99
Lease of Scioto River Railroad		82,685.84
Kenova & Big Sandy Railroad and Naugatuck Branch		1,349,240.52
Equipment trust certificates		462,000.00
Company's securities in the Treasury:		
Adjustment preferred stock	$11,900.00	
Common stock	1,630,800.00	
First consolidated mortgage bonds	27,750.00	1,500,450.00
Investments in other companies		1,142,890.00
Accounts receivable:		
Station agents	$901,604.47	
Traffic balances	402,922.11	
U. S. Government	54,506.18	
Individuals and companies	603,786.61	1,962,819.37
Insurance paid in advance		20,432.28
Material and supplies		1,618,580.35
Pocahontas Coal & Coke Company—cash advances for additional real estate		240,000.00
Cash		1,451,234.16
Total		$155,066,576.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock:		
Adjustment preferred	$23,000,000.00	
Common	66,000,000.00	$89,000,000.00
Funded debt:		
South Side R. R. Co. consolidated mortgage bond	$1,000.00	
Virginia & Tennessee R. R. Co. enlarged mortgage bonds	5,000.00	
Norfolk & Western R. R. Co.:		
General mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	7,239,000.00	
New River Division first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	2,000,000.00	
Improvement and extension mortgage 6 per cent bonds	5,000,000.00	
Scioto Valley & New England R. R. Co. first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds	5,000,000.00	
Columbus Construcing & Terminal R. R. Co. 5 per cent. mortgage bonds	600,000.00	
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds	82,510,500.00	
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds	2,700,000.00	86,000,500.00
Equipment liens, Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.:		
Equipment mortgage bond of 1888		1,000.00
Interest on funded debt, accrued		705,860.50
Accounts payable:		
Pay rolls	$796,306.11	
Audited vouchers	1,335,120.07	
Traffic balances	106,746.85	
Individuals and companies	150,650.92	2,378,225.95
Taxes accrued		249,087.85
Betterment fund		2,097,006.40
Reserve funds:		
Acquiring additional equipment	$772,921.45	
Equipment renewal	161,518.87	
Casualty	11,474.84	935,709.09
Profit and loss		3,000,587.58
Total		$155,066,576.97

WABASH TO CROSS CANAL.

Maryland Officials Consent to the Road's Using Chesapeake and Ohio Waterway.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 10.—The plans of the Wabash Railroad to cross the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal with its connecting link between Cumberland and Cherry Run have been approved by Engineer Arthur C. Dennis of the State Board of Public Works. The greatest obstacle to the building of the link has thus been removed.

The canal is State property. The Wabash crosses and recrosses it a number of times. It was feared the opposition would use the canal to check the progress of the Wabash, especially since the Baltimore and Ohio is operating it under direction of the court.

The Washington County Commissioners are now inspecting the historic National Pike as guests of the Wabash. The purpose of the trip is to see where the railroad will cross and run along the pike, which is kept up by the county, and to amicably adjust any differences that might arise between the county and the road. The Wabash is rapidly closing for right of way for the link, by which it will reach the seaboard, and is paying large sums of money.

WABASH ANNUAL REPORT.

Road's Gross Earnings Increased $2,087,335—Its Operating Expenses Larger by $1,966,227.

The annual report of the Wabash Railroad given out yesterday shows: Gross earnings, $21,140,825; increase, $2,087,335. Operating expenses, $15,815,602; increase, $1,966,227. Net earnings, $5,325,166; increase, $119,169. After payment of charges for taxes, track rental, additions to property, and miscellaneous items, there remained applicable to interest account $3,440,662, an increase of $94,446.

After payment of interest on bonds and dividends on the debenture A bonds there remained a net surplus for the year of $196,150, a decrease of $5,310.

NO MORE REDUCED RATES.

Central Passenger Association Decides That Merchants Must Pay Full Fares to Meetings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The railroads composing the Central Passenger Association have practically decided to discontinue the practice of granting reduced rates for the merchants' meetings which are now held in nearly every large centre of the country. The territory covered by the lines extends east of Chicago to Pittsburg and Buffalo on the east and north of the Ohio River.

A resolution which was passed at the monthly meeting of the association to-day is to the effect that in granting reduced rates the railroads are discriminating against small cities and in favor of the large distributing centres.

RAILWAY IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

United States Capitalists Have Eighty Miles in Operation on Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 10.—Advices received here to-day from Mexico announce that the Pan-American Railway Company, which is composed of American capitalists, has completed and has in operation eighty miles of track, commencing on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and running toward the Gautemala border.

The company has also just obtained a concession from the Guatemalan Government for the construction and operation of the road through that country.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAY.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Back from Hunting Jaunt in Black Hills of South Dakota.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 10.—President Roosevelt received no formal or official callers to-day. He spent considerable time with Secretary Loeb in transacting executive business and attending to his correspondence, which has increased greatly during the past two weeks.

Secretary Loeb has purchased for the White House stable a team of handsome bright bay horses. They are fine-looking animals, 16 hands high, but not quite perfectly matched in color. They will be used for carriage work exclusively.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his cousin, George Roosevelt, who for nearly a month have been on a hunting expedition in the Black Hills of South Dakota as guests of Capt. Seth Bullock, returned home to-day. They had an enjoyable and successful trip.

Owen Wister, the novelist, and Grant La Farge of New York are overnight guests of the President at Sagamore.

ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT DOCK.

President's Cousin Would Enjoin Oyster Bay Highway Commissioners.

A dock used by President Roosevelt and his visitors at Oyster Bay was the subject of a lengthy legal discussion before Justice D. Cady Herrick in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The matter came up on a motion for the continuance of an injunction restraining the Highway Commissioners of Oyster Bay from tearing the dock down. The dock extends from the land belonging to J. Emlen Roosevelt, cousin of the President, and adjoins Sagamore Hill. A permit for the building of the dock was obtained by Mr. Roosevelt from the Town Board.

The Highway Commissioners, however, claim that the town had no right to grant a permit for the maintenance of the dock, as it crossed a highway on the beach. They threatened to have the structure torn away, and Mr. Roosevelt, acting for the estate of James A. Roosevelt and Elizabeth N. Roosevelt, secured an injunction restraining the Highway Commissioners from tearing the dock down, pending a final determination of the matter by the courts.

In the argument yesterday Lawyer Kellogg, for the Roosevelts, denied that any highway existed, and that the beach at this point was covered with water twice a day, sometimes waist high.

Lawyer Stoddard, for the Highway Commissioners, contended that even if the right to grant such a permit had been vested in the town the Roosevelts had violated their agreement to build the dock so as to allow passage along the beach highway, by the true that part of the dock could be lifted, but this required the effort of a strong man, and a woman or child driving along the beach would have to turn back.

Justice Herrick reserved decision.

OLD ROOSEVELT HOME TO GO.

House at Flushing Condemned by Health Board as Unsanitary.

The Board of Health has condemned, as unsanitary the old Roosevelt homestead, on High and Lawrence Streets, in the section of Flushing known as Monkey Hill, and has ordered the family residing there to vacate without delay.

The house was built and occupied for many years by President Roosevelt's uncle and the President spent many Summers there in his boyhood.

TWO BODIES LIKE STANTON.

One Found in Outskirts of Jamaica and the Other in the North River.

Two bodies, which answer in a general way the description of Gerald N. Stanton, who disappeared on Aug. 31, and for whom the police are looking, were found yesterday, one in the outskirts of Jamaica and the other in the North River off One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The chief discrepancy in both cases is that the shoes were black instead of tan.

The body found in the North River was picked up by the police boat Patrol at about 6 o'clock and is now in the Morgue. It had apparently been in the water not more than two days. The man was about thirty years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighing about 160 pounds. The hair is brown and very curly. The dark striped suit and patent leather shoes do not answer the description of Mr. Stanton's clothing, while the watch charm and ring are cheap.

The body found near Jamaica, was apparently that of a man who had committed suicide, because a bottle was found beside it which had contained carbolic acid. The man had not been dead more than two days. He was about thirty-five years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches in height. The hair is brown and the face smooth shaven. The clothing is of dark material, and the tie was marked with the initial G. In the buttonhole of the coat was a Masonic emblem. A pawn ticket for a watch was found, made out to a Williams by the Consolidated Loan Company of 108 Park Row. No money was found in the pockets.

THINKS HIMSELF AN ADMIRAL.

Commission to Inquire Into Sanity of Antoine F. Paturel.

Justice D. Cady Herrick, sitting at Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon appointed ex-Park Commissioner George V. Brower a commissioner to inquire into the sanity of Antoine Frederick Paturel, on the application of his brother, George A. Paturel of 112 South Portland Avenue. According to a number of affidavits submitted with the application, Paturel believes himself to be an Admiral of the Chilean Navy and the greatest man in the world except Napoleon III.

His vagaries have given trouble, not only to his family, but to the police as well.

On Aug. 24 Paturel rode in a carriage through Warren Street, Manhattan, wearing a sword and belt which was filled with cartridges. He was arrested and sent to Bellevue Hospital. Subsequently he was committed to the Rivercrest Sanitarium in Astoria, L. I.

Antoine was at one time associated with his brother, George, under the firm name of F. Paturel & Co., dealers in essential oils, on Warren Street, Manhattan.

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MOURNED AS DEAD, HE LIVES.

Georgian Returns After Thirty Years, Though Body Was Buried Under His Name.

Special to The New York Times.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Sept. 10.—John W. Reid, whose supposed grave has been kept green for twenty years by mourning relatives, has returned to his old home, alive and well. Reid belongs to one of the wealthiest families in the State, and he himself had a large fortune at the time of his supposed death and burial twenty years ago.

When a young man Reid was married to one of the fairest daughters of the State, but they separated and Reid went West over thirty years ago. Shortly after his departure his wife secured a divorce and married again. She is still living, with several children, one of them by Reid.

Ten years after Reid's departure for the West a dispatch came to his relatives here that he had been killed in a fight in Texas, and his supposed remains were brought to Griffin and interred in the family burial grounds. It is said that the casket was opened and the body identified as that of Reid.

His relatives mourned his death and a woman claiming to be Reid's second wife came from Texas with the remains and wept at the funeral. The large part of Reid's wealth went to this woman, who returned to the West.

Last night Reid returned in the flesh. He is aged and bent, but he is John Reid, and the body resting in the city cemetery is that of an unknown man.

Reid says he has been living in Central and South America for many years and has accumulated and lost a large fortune. He left Lima, Peru, nine weeks ago and reached his old home last night. He has a sister living in Griffin, Mrs. Charles G. Millis.

When asked about the fraud perpetrated on his relatives in sending the remains of another, pretending they were his, he replied that he knew of the circumstances, but would not give his reason for allowing the deception.

YELLOW FEVER'S RAVAGES.

Frightful Conditions in Northern Mexico —Texas Taking Steps to Safeguard This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 10.—The yellow fever situation in Northern Mexico is very alarming, according to advices received by the Texas State Health Department to-day.

State Health Officer George R. Taber received a letter from a resident of Linares, Mexico, giving an account of the terrible condition of affairs at that place. The writer says that the municipal authorities of Linares are taking no steps toward controlling the epidemic.

The yellow fever cases are not quarantined, and the force of men employed to bury the victims is permitted to come into close contact with the people of the town. The town has a population of about 9,000 people, and about one-half of this number have either died from the disease or have fled to other places to escape it.

The city jail is reeking in filth, and the sick prisoners are forced to lie on the damp earth floor of the cells. The average daily number of deaths from the disease at this time is about eight.

It is stated that yellow fever has spread during the past few days to Montemorelos and Teran, which are situated close to Monterey, and it now exists in every town and village between Monterey and Tampico on the Gulf Division of the Mexican Central Railroad.

The Texas Health Department has purchased fumigating plants which it will install at Laredo and Eagle Pass. Dr. I. P. Salmon of Rockdale, Texas, has been sent to Monterey by the State Health Department to make a further investigation of the situation at that place.

OFFER 7 PER CENT. FOR MONEY.

Representatives of Eastern Corporations Try to Obtain Loans in Springfield, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 10.—John L. Zimmerman, Director of the Citizens' National Bank, stated this morning that representatives of several Eastern corporations were in the city yesterday and offered to borrow all the money the local banks could loan them at 7 per cent. interest. Heretofore the usual interest asked has been 5 and 6 per cent.

Mr. Zimmerman says the Easterners were anxious to secure all the money they possibly could get, and they offered gilt-edged security. He thinks that their object is to float the money in the East to ward off a money panic. One thing is certain, he says, their offer indicates that money is tightening in Wall Street.

DOWIE WILL BE HERE SOON.

The Zionist Leader to Come with Special Designs on the Stock Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Dowie is preparing to take his crusaders to New York next month and he has issued a set of instructions, warning and suggestions to them as to their conduct there, and the character of the people they will meet. Among other things the instructions say:

Do not talk too much.
Do not argue any questions.
Do not do as you please, but obey orders.
Do not talk about things you do not understand.
Remember that New York is the imperial city of the United States.
Remember that you are to approach New York with respect.
Remember that the people of New York are intelligent.
Remember that the average New Yorker is a solid person of strong intellect and strong retentive powers.
Remember that the unscrupulous dealers on the New York Stock Exchange are the real curse of the country, and let us all pray God that we may bring many to give up their evil ways and lead a Christian life.

PROTECTION FOR DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale Association Adopts Resolution Looking to Prevention of Cuts in Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Important action was taken to-day at the closing session of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association in this city in the settlement, so far as the convention is concerned, of the question "How to Prevent Cut Prices."

The convention by vote gave indorsement to the plan of "direct contract and serial numbering," which the retailers claim is the only remedy for rate cutting. The resolutions provide for a joint wholesale and retail committee to approve contracts, &c.

While the jobbers and retailers are confident that to-day's action insures trade progress, both realize that the direct contract and serial numbering scheme will be a check on rate cutting only to the extent that it is carried into conscientious execution by all three branches of the trade.

The manufacturers have yet to be won to co-operation in the plan, and it is on them that the expense will fall, indirectly if not directly. They will hardly feel that they can increase their list prices to the trade, while the jobbers feel that they must be compensated for the time and trouble involved.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

invite attention to their collection of

FALL AND WINTER

Dress Fabrics and Silks

among which will be found many styles exclusive to their departments, which are direct importations.

DRESS FABRICS.

Zibeline, Panne Zibeline, Miroir Zibeline Bourette Novelties, Nub Yarn Novelties, Camel's Hair Checks and Plaids, Illuminated Zibeline, Scotch Heather, English Tweed and Cravenetted Suitings, in an extensive variety of colors and black.

DRESS SILKS.

Taffeta Etamine, Velour Chiffon, Mousseline Imprime, Bayadere Novelties, Crepe de Chine, plain and fancy, Miroir Novelties and other new weaves.

They Direct Particular Attention to:

Taffeta Etamines, new, soft, highly lustrous dress silks for entire costumes in all the new colors, 20 inches wide. At $1.00 per yard

Two-toned Zibelines, with subdued hairline stripe in the new color combinations, 50 inches wide. At 79c

Checked Zibelines in large and small plaid effects, heavy weight for unlined tailored suits, Autumn colorings, 46 inches wide. At $1.00

They Will Offer Special for Friday

BLACK TAFFETA SILK.

19 inches wide, regularly 55c. per yard. At 42c
24 inches wide, regularly 70c. per yard. At 52c
36 inches wide, regularly $1.00 per yard. At 82c

The above are of standard weave, perfect black and high lustre.

Fancy Nub Yarn Taffeta Silks, Autumn shades, also fancy striped hemstitched white silks. Value 75c. Special at 55c

Black Wool Cheviot, 50 in. wide. Value 75c. At 48c

SIR THOMAS AT YACHT CLUB.

Farewell Reception to Shamrock III.'s Owner, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Challenging Committee.

The farewell reception to Sir Thomas Lipton, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Challenging Committee, given by the New York Yacht Club last night in the clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street, was marked by informality and good feeling. No set speeches were made, but Sir Thomas Lipton, Lord Shaftesbury, and Commodore Bourne had things to say which were appropriate to the occasion.

Sir Thomas Lipton and his party arrived at 9:30. The reception proper lasted until about 10:30, when all adjourned to the 'tween-decks grillroom for supper. After the healths of President Roosevelt and King Edward had been drunk Commodore Bourne proposed the health of the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Challenging Committee. The response was made by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Commodore Bourne then proposed the health of Sir Thomas Lipton, who declared in his response that his only grievance was the Reliance. He made no reference to a possible fourth challenge.

Designer William Fife was then toasted, after which Lord Shaftesbury proposed the health of the New York Yacht Club, the Cup Committee, and C. Oliver Iselin and the syndicate. A response was made by Mr. Iselin and the toasts were over, although cheers continued to be called for at frequent intervals.

The only decorations in the model room, where the reception occurred, were the flags of the Royal Ulster and the New York Yacht Club, while the supper tables were adorned with large bunches of red roses.

The party broke up before midnight and Sir Thomas drove in R. A. C. Smith's automobile to the foot of East Thirty-fifth Street, where the Erin was at anchor.

Those present during the evening included Col. Sharman-Crawford, H. M. MacGildowney, Col. D. F. D. Nell, A. E. Neals, H. Eller Davis, Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, and Gen. H. C. Corbin, Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Commodore Robert E. Tod, Vice Commodore Henry Walters, George Cormack, Tarrant Putnam, J. Pierpont Morgan, Lewis Cass Ledyard, E. D. Morgan, F. M. Brown, S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, E. H. Wales, W. D. Duncan, Jr., Newberry D. Thorne, Woodbury Kane, H. H. Rogers, F. M. Smith, R. A. C. Smith, C. D Mower, John Hyslop, Charles L. Seabury, F. M. Hoyt, Gen. T. J. Watson, H. W. Coates, G. M. Pynchon, F. R. Jones, F. C. L. Robinson, William Gardner, and Irving Cox.

TIN AND GOLD IN ALASKA.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Ferdinand W. Peck is home from a two months' trip in Alaska and Eastern Siberia, and has brought with him wonderful tales of the vast riches in that country. Mr. Peck says it is certain that the United States will get at least $7,000,000 in gold from the Seward Peninsula this year, and double the amount next year, but still more wonderful, he says, is the wealth of tin mines.

"Tin may in time rival gold as the leading product of the region," he said. "Enormous quantities of tin have been discovered at places near Cape Prince of Wales, and the deposits are of the lead and silver variety."

Mr. Peck has been on a tour with a party of engineers, mineralogists, and promoters in the interest of the Northwestern Commercial Company.

Thomas Sedgewick Steel Dead.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 10.—Thomas Sedgewick Steel, the artist, died suddenly of heart failure to-day while taking a carriage drive. Mr. Steel came here from his home in Pawtucket, R. I., Tuesday, to join Mrs. Steel, who with her children had been summering at Beach Bluff.

Mr. Steel has been an invalid for several years and required the constant attention of a nurse. Accompanied by his nurse, he was driving along the north shore this afternoon when he was stricken and expired before medical aid could be summoned. While Mr. Steel's home recently had been in Pawtucket, he had long had a studio in Boston, and for some time resided in Hartford, Conn. He was sixty years of age.

Gov. Odell Appoints a Judge.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—Gov. Odell to-day designated James W. Houghton of Saratoga Springs as Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in and for the Third Judicial Department, for the term of five years, in the place of S. Alonzo Kellogg, who has resigned.

Sulphur Baths.

The only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to produce an effective sulphur bath is **Glenn's Sulphur Soap.** With warm water it makes a copious lather. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all druggists.

HILL'S HAIR and WHISKER DYE, black or brown, 50 cents.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE OPPOSITION TO MR. LOW.

Mr. WILLIAM HEPBURN RUSSELL cuts the ground from under his own feet. He expresses full confidence in Mayor Low personally and officially, declares that his administration has resulted in great good to the city, and then goes on to argue that he ought not to be renominated. How can Mr. RUSSELL expect human beings guided by the light of reason to be influenced by his argument? The Greater New York Democracy must be a very complacent body of voters if they delight in such championship.

That Mr. RUSSELL'S position is logically impossible and from the point of view of good citizenship totally unsound must be apparent to any one who compares his letter to Mayor Low with his speech at the Fusion Convention. "It goes without saying that your administration has my sincere indorsement," he says in his letter to the Mayor, "and that to you both personally and officially my fullest confidence is given. * * * I believe that your administration has resulted in great good to the City of New York and that long after you have ceased to be Mayor the merits of your work will be more fully appreciated than they are today." That is, the Mayor's administration is not only so good as to entitle him to Mr. RUSSELL'S "fullest confidence," but it is so exceedingly good that its results will continue to benefit the city, and the fame and repute of the author of them will be enhanced as the years roll by. Now, on what grounds does Mr. RUSSELL oppose the renomination of so good a Mayor? Because of his conviction that "Mr. Low could not be re-elected," and this conviction rests upon the allegation that he has "alienated the support of important Democrats by refusing to accord them proper recognition under his administration." This is mere place-hunting. This is the spoilsman's view of municipal government. Such an argument has no place in the councils of men who profess to desire above all an honest and efficient administration. But there is the further reason that to support Mr. Low it would be to give encouragement to the Republicans throughout the country, and this as loyal National Democrats the Greater New York Democrats are unwilling to do. Is not that the death of the non-partisanship idea? If the election of Mr. Low would give encouragement to Republicans, the election of any other member of that party would be equally encouraging to them, and the election of any Democrat would in like manner be encouraging to any member of the Democratic Party. The foundation principle of the Fusion movement is entire disregard of these partisan considerations. If Mr. RUSSELL really means what he says, he and those he represents, if he correctly represents them, can no longer be reckoned with as supporters of the principle of non-partisanship in city government.

What Mr. RUSSELL has to say in approval of Mr. Low is substantial and convincing. How could any utterance carry firmer conviction than his declaration that Mr. Low personally and officially merits his "fullest confidence"? What he has to say in opposition to the renomination of Mr. Low is shadowy and trivial. It will convince no candid mind, and from the poverty of his argument we must conclude that Mr. RUSSELL himself lacks conviction.

The position of Mr. HERMAN RIDDER is quite as impossible as that of Mr. RUSSELL. In its issue of yesterday, The Staats-Zeitung says: "The Staats-Zeitung acknowledges unhesitatingly that this administration has been the best that the city has enjoyed in several decades." Several decades must include the very good administrations of Mr. GRACE and Mr. HEWITT. What The Staats-Zeitung "acknowledges," therefore, is that Mr. Low's administration is the best within the memory of living voters. Should we not be about the greatest fools on earth if we did not take steps to continue this superlatively good administration by renominating and re-electing Seth Low? What is the sense of talking about "serious mistakes" after such an admission? Why grope about in search of petty flaws, when the grand result admittedly demonstrates the fulfillment not only of Mr. Low's ante-election promises but of the expectations of his supporters? But for Mr. RIDDER there is, we are glad to say, a good deal of hope. He is going to take counsel with his colleagues, and when the German-American Reform Union has decided what candidate it is to support, it "will give ample reasons for its actions." We feel sure that when the scribes of the union undertake to set down on paper their "ample reasons" they will discover that any attempt to justify a desertion of the Fusion cause would lack both amplitude and reason.

We confidently predict the hearty support of Mayor Low by the Greatest New York Democracy, because, as the issues of the campaign take definite shape, it is going to be perfectly apparent that any voter who opposes Mr. Low prefers a return to the revolting conditions of Tammany government to a continuance of honest administration.

THE OLD GUARD.

The issue of the Labor Day fiasco, which was to have seen the vindication and rehabilitation of PARKS by popular acclamation, seems to have been quite different from what was expected. All the unions but his own have deserted his standard and signed the employers' arbitration agreement. The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union still holds out with what would be admirable courage and fortitude if the cause were just. The apparent determination to imitate the example of the Old Guard at Waterloo and die rather than surrender would be all very well if it accomplished any good purpose. The next step will be the dissolution of this recalcitrant and uncompromising organization, through internal dissensions, for which the Labor Day incident furnished ample material.

President NEIDIG of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, who refused to parade behind PARKS, shows the present weakness of that association by betraying the secret of its apparent strength in line. He says that only about a thousand of the members paraded, that more than a thousand Devery heelers, not members at all, wore the uniform at their leader's expense, and that there are still a thousand suits unsold at the union headquarters. It looks as if DEVERY had made a political mistake, after all, in patronizing PARKS. The alliances he hoped to make by that means are not worth anything when made.

THE BRIDGE TERMINAL.

What has been the course of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in regard to the changes in the terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge at this end is very clearly set forth in a letter of Mr. WINTER, the President, to The Brooklyn Eagle.

The letter was called out by some pretty sharp criticism of the company as desiring to oppose and embarrass the execution of the plan proposed by Mr. POULSON and urged by several citizens' organizations in the Borough of Brooklyn. Mr. WINTER states that the company has from the first simply tried to carry out the expressed desire of the Mayor in the improvement intended to relieve the pressure at the bridge. Nearly a year ago he was invited to the Mayor's office and shown a plan that had been adopted by the engineers to whom the Mayor had referred the subject. Though not so required to do under its contract, the company undertook to carry out this plan at its own expense, the Mayor representing that there were no funds available from the Treasury of the city. The cost was estimated to be $40,000. Later it was found that in order to get the iron in time an additional expenditure of $40,000 or more would be necessary, and the company assumed this also. This was what is known as the four-loop plan. Since that was accepted and the work of the company had been begun, the Poulson plan has been suggested either as an addition or a substitute. The company acceded willingly to a test of this plan at the expense of the city, and offered to aid in any reasonable way in applying the test.

There the matter stands. It is reported that a mode of test has been agreed upon. In the meantime it must be conceded that the action of the company has been determined by a fair and generous view of the public welfare.

OUR MUNICIPAL OBJECT LESSON.

We have already had occasion to remark that the coming municipal election will be rather a test of the voters than of the candidates. It is so plain and so notorious that the Low administration has conducted the municipal housekeeping with more honesty and more efficiency than any other municipal administration within the memory of man, it has furnished such an object lesson of what municipal reform means that it does really seem that, in order to vote against its continuance a voter must avow that he really prefers dishonesty and inefficiency.

In his rapid survey of the municipal field, Mr. CUTTING, on behalf of the Citizens' Union, gives some estimates of the numbers of office holders, in the various municipal departments, who find themselves personally relieved and benefited by the absence of the various forms of exaction and plunder by which Tammany either made them pay for their places or taxed the income of those places. When Mr. ROOSEVELT was President of the Police Board he announced with just pride that his board had made a certain number of promotions to high places in the force, and that not one promoted man had paid one dollar for his advancement. He justly added that the oldest policeman in the force could not remember a precedent for such a performance. What was then an exception is now the rule. Major ESPERAY has estimated that the appointments and promotions made in the force during the present administration, which have been made without a cent of payment to anybody, would have been worth a million to Tammany thieves if they had been made under a Tammany administration. Mr. CUTTING concludes that a large proportion of the seven thousand votes cast by the members of the force will be cast for a continuance of the present system rather than for a return to the old. It may be added that every policeman is in a position to influence other votes than his own, and that as the votes of the force go, so will go many other votes. And this is true of the other departments in which like relief from Tammany exactions has been experienced. The firemen were robbed by Tammany like the policemen. The firemen are freed from imposition under the reformed administration. So with the 5,000 men employed in the Street Cleaning Department, and the Tammany taxes levied on them. So with the 12,000 public school teachers, whose wages Tammany habitually "held up."

All these instances cited by Mr. CUTTING are striking and suggestive, and they might be greatly multiplied. Let them be increased by the innumerable instances of helpless persons persecuted and plundered in the name of the law and without warrant of law by the official creatures of Tammany, endeavoring to make good the illegal exactions which Tammany had made of themselves. There is not one of these who is not gratefully conscious of the change by which he is either exempted from illegal exactions, or by which he is encouraged in case of such an exaction to make his grievance known, with an assurance that justice will be done upon his persecutors. What an enormous aggregation of votes that makes, of votes that can scarcely figure in the estimate of the Captain of an election precinct, but which will be silently cast and honestly counted.

The horrors of Tammany was the issue upon which Mr. Low was elected before. The benefits of reform is the issue upon which this campaign will be fought, and upon which it will be a deep disgrace to the City of New York if it is not won.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

The success of the team of golfers representing the English universities is doubtless as unexpected to the members of the team themselves as it is to the American players whom they have defeated. The only defeat they have met has been at the hands of an "all American" team which was selected with great care and which was really worthy of its title. It would by no means be necessary to form an all-England or an all-Scotland team to give the representatives of Oxford and Cambridge at least an even contest. That could be managed in Great Britain by local clubs such as the English players have had no difficulty in defeating on this side. The conclusion seems quite inevitable that the great interest developed in golf in this country within the last few years, and the enormous number of persons who have addicted themselves to it, have by no means succeeded in bringing American to an equality with British golf.

This is not a satisfactory showing, especially as it follows a showing that we are also inferior at lawn tennis. These are the two outdoor games at which the two countries can meet on the most nearly even terms. The British do not play baseball, which they unjustly disparage as "rounders," overlooking the development the game has undergone on this side. But neither do we play it, excepting small boys and adolescent undergraduates. For the rest, it is abandoned to professionalism. Neither do we play cricket at all, Philadelphia only excepted, and with that exception we cannot make any comparison with the British at their national game. It is true that the exception is shining. This year's Philadelphian team undoubtedly played "first-class county cricket," and showed that as good cricketers were developed in the Quaker City as in any English community of the same size. In track athletics our amateurs are, we believe, in the lead. At any rate, it is not denied that they are quite as good as their English rivals, nor that they take their athletics even more seriously and strenuously, so much more so as to induce some British critics to deny that athletics as practiced in this country are entitled to be classed as "sport."

This is satisfactory, so far as it goes. But we ought not to be satisfied until we are at least on an equality with the islanders in the two delightful and attractive outdoor games of golf and lawn tennis, which are almost as popular on this side as on the other. It seems to behoove the guiding minds of our National associations of the two games respectively to inquire seriously into the causes of our inferiority with a view of securing the removal of them.

DIVES AND LAZARUS ON THE OCEAN.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons over the proposition of the Government to give the Cunard Steamship Company "unprecedented assistance," the arguments of the opposition seem to have been exceedingly strong and those of the supporters of the motion confirming the agreement equally weak. It is evident the discussion was pro forma, and that the action of the House had been determined in advance, or the motion could not possibly have prevailed on the strength of the reasons advanced in support of it. Its principal advocate urged it as a measure of public policy on the following showing of what the company did in return for the very liberal assistance of the Government:

In the first place, they guaranteed the British character of these vessels. The shares were to be British, Directors British, and the principal officers, the master of engineers, and three-fourths of the crew were to be British subjects, while half of the crew were to belong to the naval reserve. They placed the whole of their fleet at the disposal of the Government to buy or hire, and they agreed not to hire or sell any vessel of their fleet without the previous consent of the Government, and they gave the Government a controlling interest in all matters affecting this agreement. The company virtually surrendered their independence, and became virtually a state concern.

If these are sufficient reasons for treating the Cunard Company so handsomely, it would seem as if the International Mercantile Marine were entitled to something—not for what it is to do but for what it is understood to have already done. In the agreement of Aug. 1, which is no longer a matter of speculation as to its terms, the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, FREDERICK LEYLAND & Co., the British and North American Steam Navigation Company, the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, the Atlantic Transport Company, and the International Navigation Company agreed that all the British companies included in the merger should remain British and have a majority of British subjects in their Board of Directors; that no ship then British should lose its British character by foreign registration; that they should be officered by British subjects and have British crews under the general Admiralty rules; that every British ship in the combine, existing or hereafter built, should at all times be subject to purchase or lease by the Government when wanted by the Admiralty; that at least "a moiety" of the tonnage built or purchased by the combine should be for the British lines and entered under the British registry; that all future absorptions of British lines should be under the same conditions; that these restraints upon the enterprises of American capital in intruding upon the sphere of British maritime enterprise should continue in force for twenty years from Sept. 27, 1902, with the privilege to the Government to terminate it at any time "if the association pursue a policy injurious to the interests of the British mercantile marine or of British trade." The contract is to be construed as made in England and in accordance with English law. The combine must be represented in England by the Chairman of its British Committee of Directors, and any notice or document sent to the International Mercantile Marine Company (a New Jersey corporation) by mail, addressed to 22 Old Broad Street, London, shall be deemed to have been duly served upon the American company. Every question of law or fact arising in the interpretation of the agreement is to be settled on the decision of the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

It is difficult to see how the Cunard Company could have made a more complete "surrender of their independence" and become more effectually "a State concern" than was exacted in the case of the International Mercantile Marine Company. If in consideration of this surrender it got a big subsidy and the loan of a large block of Government capital at 2½ per cent. per annum, less than it could have been borrowed for on the best security, the agreement would have been intelligible. But since all the company gets is the right to carry the British flag and observe British Admiralty rules and regulations, it is not quite intelligible to the average American citizen, though doubtless perfectly so to an Englishman. To get nothing was bad enough; but to have its principal competitor backed by the British Treasury in plans to crowd it off the earth—or, to be more exact, the ocean—recalls the couplet of KEBBLE:

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
But—why did you kick me down stairs?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That most vivacious and interesting personage, the German Emperor, is pictured in the cable dispatches as leading 12,000 cavalrymen in a wild charge, first over an open plain and then over a well-posted Saxon army, well supplied with modern artillery and modern rifles, to receive, after his ride, the umpire's decision that the Saxons had been defeated and driven back across the Saale. For reasons not stated, the operations of which this charge was a part are described as "military." That, of course, is only a little joke, like the decision of the umpire, since it was entirely obvious to everybody taking part in or watching the Emperor's diversion that his cavalrymen would have been cut to pieces long before they had crossed the plain if their opponents had been real enemies, and that the thing done was useful only because it vividly illustrated one of the things definitely classed by all recent war experience as among the things not to do. There were even a few British Generals who learned as much as that in South Africa, where the war game was played "for keeps," as says the boy whose vernal fancy turns to marbles. But there—why criticise? The Kaiser knows his business, which is to be dashing and picturesque, and he was certainly both, and a most successful raiser of dust, into the bargain, as he led his 12,000 human and equine playthings to the glory of—well, to the glory of a judgment rendered by an umpire who also knew his business.

—Paterson does well, at least from the Patersonian point of view, to celebrate its own survival. Paterson has been swept away by flood, blown away by wind, and burned away by fire, all in quick concussion, and yet Paterson is—an achievement, in the circumstances, by no means small—still from the Patersonian point of view, of course. From other points of view, also of course, the celebration is not quite so easy to understand. In the animal world tenacity of life is not the characteristic of high or advanced organization, with accompanying elevation of the intellectual faculties, but rather of cold-blooded, creeping creatures, of not much use to themselves and of none to anybody else. Paterson is not cold-blooded or creeping, and far, far be it from us to deny either its subjective or objective utility; and yet—and yet—and yet, if one must say it, Paterson does have a population not entirely wise or entirely virtuous, and its successive chastenings have excited in the rest of the world a little bit more of sorrow than of astonishment. The ten just men, however, are doubtless there, and probably several multiples of ten, and nobody even suspects that either its foreign-born King-killers or its women-killers of native growth are typical inhabitants of this obstinately vital community. So, to repeat, Paterson does well to celebrate its survival—its superiority to misfortunes, however crushing—its contentment with its own existence. Especially, as, if Paterson didn't do it, the task might be wholly forgotten and neglected.

—Prof. LANGLEY, of all would-be navigators of the air by far the most successful—in getting other people to pay the money cost of his experiments—shows equal superiority to his tribe in avoiding the danger of body and the disquietude of mind so commonly encountered by the hunters for aerial glory who conduct in person the trials of their machines. The professor apparently contents himself with securing appropriations from the Government and from scientific societies. Therewith he secures the services of less cautious men, both to build the Langley airships and to subject themselves to the shower of assorted fragments which seems to be the inevitable consequence of starting a Langley motor. At any rate, we do not now remember any test of his larger models at which the professor was actually present, and we do remember several, including that of this week, when he was absent—engaged, probably, in drawing the plans for another airship and another appropriation. This, considering the lessons of experience in regard to the inventions of that learned man, is eminently wise. His machines have never killed any of his employés, because they have not as yet lifted any of them off the ground, but they have succeeded on several occasions in exciting laughter of the unsympathetic sort so hard to bear by everybody except the villains of melodrama, and—Prof. LANGLEY is not a villain of melodrama. Indeed, he is not a villain of any kind, but a highly estimable scientist with the business faculty more fully developed than is usually the case with highly estimable scientists. His airships may not fly, but their principle is excellent—much better, in the estimation of everybody who knows, than the principle on which M. SANTOS-DUMONT builds the absurd things on, or under, which that empirical Brazilian goes impudently sailing around over Paris whenever the fancy to do so takes his frivolous mind. Prof. LANGLEY is different. He goes to work the right way—and then retires to a distance while somebody else starts the wheels and saves the pieces amid the derisive comments of unscientific spectators.

—Two women and a little child were driving along a country road not many miles from this city one day this week. They had a horse of excellent repute, the natural vivacity of which, never dangerously great, had been subdued by years into a calm acceptance of about anything likely to come within the sphere of his observations. Trolley cars he had long ago learned to ignore, if not to love, and automobiles he was inclined to treat with nothing more active than suspicion that decent conduct on their part soon allayed. On this particular drive he had passed several of them without causing the slightest trouble for his passengers, for in each instance the automobilist had been considerate enough of equine nervousness to slow down for the critical moment and go by with the minimum amount of dust and clanking. Then came a different experience. When the carriage was half way up a long but gentle ascent there appeared in the distance on the brow of the hill an automobile of the most exaggerate sort, flaming as to its colors, with the voice and some of the power of a tornado—a road locomotive of the kind favored by speed maniacs, and it had its fitting occupant. The highway was narrow just there, with high banks on each side—a place safe enough with ordinary cars, but extremely dangerous without it. The big automobile came flying down the hill exactly in the middle of the road, and at the top of its speed—at least thirty or thirty-five miles an hour. Except for an angry tooting of his horn its single occupant showed no regard whatever for the horse and the people in the carriage. The horse viewed the approaching monster with well-justified horror, and then, just in time, scrambled half way up the embankment at one side of the road. The automobile passed like an inflated and distorted cannon ball, disappeared in the distance, and—that was all. By some mysterious and happy chance the carriage had not overturned, the horse did not run away, and nobody was killed. But how clearly did the incident explain why there is serious talk in several parts of the country of organisation to diminish the number of automobilists by the use of shotguns! For such a brutal and cowardly offense as this idiot ruffian committed the shotgun is obviously the only effective remedy. He and his like are quite safe from the law, for with a little care they can perpetrate their crimes where the law cannot be invoked, and, as in this instance, escape unidentified. The majority of automobilists are decent folk, wanting only their rights, but a few of them really do need shooting and are inviting it.

—A railroad tunnel under the National Capitol—somehow that is an unpleasant thought, and it does seem as if the tunnel might be put somewhere else with little decrease of its usefulness and a great addition to the common stock of propriety and dignity. Of course there is nothing exactly sacred about the Capitol, and if there were, a railroad tunnel well out of sight would not be particularly profane, and yet—the two do not go amicably in harness. The foundations of the Capitol ought to be solid as well as strong to accord with sentiment and ideals, and if the country ever should be in danger from treason a tunnel at that place would cause disquiet and supply an opportunity for the wicked. This is such a large land, with so many hills for railroads to burrow! Why must they burrow this one?

DISTRESS IN GRAND CAYMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having received letters to the effect that the disaster in Grand Cayman is so ruinous to its people, I being a native of that island, where my parents and relatives all reside, desire to appeal for a public subscription in aid of the thousands of destitute sufferers. The three Cayman Islands have been devastated, property consisting largely of houses and vessels has been almost totally destroyed, the plantations have been ruined and a very large number of lives lost, and the survivors are very likely to perish from want. The best way to give efficient aid is to send money direct to the Mayor of Mobile, Ala., who is at the head of a relief association.

Having been a resident of the United States for seven years and knowing the generosity with which similar appeals have been met, I feel confident that it will be only necessary to call this matter to the attention of the public for the necessary relief to immediately follow.

CLAYTON O. McCOY.

New York, Sept. 4, 1903.

THE PRESIDENT'S ESCORT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems terribly humiliating to read in the daily press of the President of the Republic of the United States of America going scurrying through the metropolis surrounded by a cavalcade of armed troopers, and he himself a "Rough Rider" and a man supposed to be devoid of fear. The average citizen who has lived long enough to have participated in the war of the rebellion naturally asks himself, What is the reason for all this fuss and feathers? Have our efforts for the preservation of a united country proved futile, and are we nearing the condition of a monarchy, where its crowned head is held in hate by its subjects?

I think any old soldier of either the Confederacy or the North would unhesitatingly answer "No." The war to preserve the Union was not a failure, and before the country shall be dragged down to monarchical lines and usages they will rise up and shoulder to shoulder, the Gray and the Blue, battle to restore it to the forms of the fathers. Would Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Lee, Jackson or Miles ever have tolerated such an absurd display as seen on the streets of our city last evening. Oh, no. They were men without fear, and believed in the good-will of the people, and needed no breast plate to protect them from their friends.

If there are any among us that cannot be trusted, there is a reason for it, and it should be at once eradicated. This is no country for assassins, and such displays only tend to encourage cowards. With Prince Henry, the escort of Squadron A was only a fine compliment, without a thought of danger on his part, but every man would have felt better if an open journey through the city, without a single mounted accompaniment, had been the President's expressed desire, carried out, and all the people given a chance to see him pass through. Let us hesitate before going further on such lines. AMERICAN.

New York, Sept. 7, 1903.

ROOSEVELT AND CLEVELAND COMPARED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When we read of the President rushing across Manhattan Island in the evening surrounded by Secret Service men, and preceded and followed by a troop of clattering guards, one wonders if the hero of San Juan Hill is afraid of his own people. These adjuncts are too intimately associated with royalty to be appreciated by true Americans.

President Cleveland permitted no clattering outriders, and if ever guarded by Secret Service men, secrecy was too well observed to have their presence turned into an advertisement. But Mr. Roosevelt is the antithesis of Grover Cleveland in many ways.

During the Cleveland administrations no Government vessels were detailed as Presidential yachts. It is a fact that President Cleveland stepped foot on a naval vessel but once—that was when he reviewed from the Dolphin the great international naval parade in the North River, held in honor of the Columbian Exposition. Whenever he used a lighthouse tender or other public craft in the indulgence of his love for shooting or fishing, the expense incurred was always scrupulously defrayed by him.

Grover Cleveland has ever been an exponent of the principles making our republic great in the eyes of the world.

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

New York, Sept. 7, 1903.

CITIZENS' UNION AND MR. LOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Article I. of the constitution of the Citizens' Union defines the purpose of that organization to be to secure "the honest and efficient government of the City of New York." In view of the admission made almost universally that Mr. Low has attained that end to a greater degree than has ever been reached before, the somewhat slow and artificial enthusiasm which characterizes some members of the Union when his renomination is suggested arouses question.

Is it possible that the object of the Union is as stated only for publication? Does it really, after all, want something else not stated and which Mr. Low has so notably failed to give that all parties to fusion frankly admit that the "pie" has not been properly portioned?

If there were a man who stood up before the people, undeniably their choice, or, according to the judgment of the leaders, a more expedient candidate than Mr. Low, and also a better exponent of the Union's principles, a lusty roar for him would not be inappropriate. But with the principles of non-partisanship so thoroughly championed that even the independent Democrats can suggest no other choice, opposition of the half-hearted and disgruntled kind only serves to make one suspect the honesty of the supporters of those principles.

Mr. Low may not have spent his spare time bobbing in front of some "Pump" or other, but as far as actually representing the people, counting the poor, sick, and children as important as the rich, he and his departments have been among the first real, true Jeffersonian Democrats that New York ever had. The Citizens' Union owes him but one thing—enthusiastic, unanimous, life-giving support from this minute until he betrays his trust.

BENJAMIN BIDDLE.

New York, Sept. 5, 1903.

Lewis Nixon's Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest Mr. Lewis Nixon's letter and your editorial upon the subject published Sept. 7. It seems to me that the argument of Mr. Nixon and of a hundred other gentlemen who still cling to the reformless Democratic organisation of New York County amounts to this: Let the degenerate suitor put on the best appearance possible and actually reform himself as much as possible during the coming courtship; it will then be the duty of the woman to marry him to save him, and she is a short-sighted woman who may perhaps do so. But I ask, Which should be saved, the suitor or the woman?

P. H. C.

New York, Sept. 9, 1903.

The Captains of the Rival Yachts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The advice of "J. M." to Sir Thomas Lipton in to-day's issue of THE TIMES is not only unjust criticism of Scotch sailors, but seems to proceed from want of knowledge of the circumstances. The present Captain of Shamrock III. and his assistant, and almost every member of the crew, are Englishmen from the Solent. The Captain of the Reliance is a Scotchman, born and bred, and acquired much of his experience in his native land, and I do not think he has any Englishmen in his crew. Yet the Englishmen from the Solent were not as smart as the Scotchman in the recent races. Perhaps "J. M." intended to have his "advice" read the other way around.

CANDOR.

New York, Sept. 5, 1903.

Cause of Degeneracy in Muskmelons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read a number of articles in your paper about the degenerate muskmelon, but have not as yet seen the cause of it stated. The cause of this degeneracy is in planting squashes, cucumbers, and muskmelons close together. All three of these plants are in bloom at the same time, consequently the pollen of one is carried to another by the wind, causing a hybrid production. Eat a squash raw and a muskmelon boiled and you will have a good idea of the effect of planting these close together.

C. G. TOUSEY.

Great Neck, L. I., Sept. 8, 1903.

NUGGETS.

A Change.

Her headgear now is strangely great;
It tilts and veers in mad delight.
She queries, "Is my hat on straight—
For if it is it isn't right?"

—Washington Star.

Badly Frightened.

"How did I look when you proposed to me?"

"You looked as if you were taking your first ride in an automobile."—Detroit Free Press.

A Difficult Language.

Maria, a maid of eleven,
Would learn of the children of Heaven
The language Chinese—
So she studied away
She could say, "If you please,"
And "Thanks," and "Good day!"
When she died at one hundred and seven.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Easy and Effective.

"Before I consent to let you have my daughter," said the square-jawed captain of industry, "I want you to answer a question. What would you do if I were to give you $1,000,000?"

After the Coroner had viewed the remains and decided that death was due to heart failure caused by a sudden shock the old man lit another cigar and murmured:

"That's worth tryin' again some time."—Chicago Record-Herald.

IF WE KNEW.

V. M. Simons in Springfield Republican.

Why not stop to think and reason,
When we call our blessings few,
That they would be great and many,
If we only knew.

All we have seems evanescent,
Transient as the early dew,
Yet it might not all be seeming,
If we only knew.

How these trifles fret and vex us,
That we live, perhaps, we rue—
Yet to live would be our glory,
If we only knew.

Still we doubt and fear and tremble,
Search in vain for hint or clew—
And our reaching would be folly,
If we only knew.

When we utter our complainings,
Hate the old and curse the new,
We should have a better feeling,
If we only knew.

If, beyond what's false and fading,
We could see the pure and true,
All our way would glow with beauty,
If we only knew.

Life we feel is sometimes gloomy,
Short our vision, dim our view,
But there might be never dimness,
If we only knew.

Clouds illumed with day's bright dawning,
Rising splendors striking through,
These would shine along our pathway,
If we only knew.

NEW YORK BANKERS MEET.

President Griswold Says Business Depression Will Soon Pass.

Convention to Consider Bank Money Order Plan, Currency Problem, and Other Questions.

SARATOGA, Sept. 10.—The New York State Bankers' Association began its tenth annual convention here to-day. It was opened with prayer, after which the annual address was delivered by the President, Stephen M. Griswold of Brooklyn, who said:

"As President of the New York State Bankers' Association, it becomes my pleasant duty to welcome you to our tenth annual convention. I am pleased to see the large number of bankers gathered here; it shows that an increased interest is taken, and that our association is growing in strength and power. As goes the Empire State, so goes the Nation." This is true in the banking interest as well as in commerce or in politics.

"The year which has passed, take it all in all, has been one of prosperity. Securities have fluctuated; some have declined. In fifty years of experience in business I have seen several of these periods of depression, but they soon pass away, leaving business in a better condition than it was before.

"With no foreign war on our hands, with good crops, manufacturers busy, the increased earnings of the railroads and the labor troubles moving toward a permanent settlement, there is no danger of financial panics or any serious trouble in business. On the other hand, we have years of prosperity before us. Our banking system, our commercial power, our agricultural and manufacturing interests place the United States in the front rank of nations.

"Several questions of importance to the banking business will be submitted to you by the Council of Administration for your consideration. They are now being discussed by the banking associations of other States, who look to you for action.

"Among them is the advisability of admitting trust companies to membership in our organization, the subject of the money order business of the country, which is now being done through the Post Office Department and the express companies, (this business should be done by the banks); the question of calling upon the next Congress to take action upon the currency, and last, but not least, the question of paying interest on daily balances to individual depositors, which has grown recently to such an extent that it is making inroads upon the life, prosperity, and safety of banks that do it to any extent.

"Safe and conservative banking interests demand that no such interest be paid. The foundation on which the banking business should be built is absolute safety, and anything which tends to weaken this should be checked at once."

The reports of Secretary Lewis E. Pierson of New York and Treasurer E. T. Johnson of Glens Falls were presented, as were also those of the group Chairmen and the Council of Administration. An address on "Bank Money Orders" was made by Joseph Chapman, Jr., cashier of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis and Secretary of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, and a discussion of it followed.

Leo J. Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of New York City, offered the following resolution, but action on it will not be taken until it comes up in regular order:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to Secretary Shaw, and that his wisdom in depositing the revenues amounting to $40,000,000 in the banks be approved."

The following officers were nominated, and will be elected to-morrow: President—John H. De Ridder of Saratoga Springs; Vice President—Lewis E. Pierson of New York City; Secretary—E. D. Eldridge of Troy; Treasurer—David Cromwell of White Plains.

The association's annual banquet was held at the Grand Union Hotel this evening. There were 300 present. Mr. Griswold officiated as toastmaster.

WILL NOT REFORM CURRENCY.

Senator Beveridge, Fresh from Oyster Bay, Says Congress Will Do Nothing "Radical."

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 10.—The seventh annual convention of Indiana bankers was addressed to day by Senator Beveridge. Mr. Beveridge has but recently returned from a visit to the President at Oyster Bay, and his positive assertions with regard to the action of the coming session of Congress were eagerly listened to. He said in part:

"The coming session of Congress will not enact any radical or sweeping financial legislation. Except in great emergencies, moderation is the word in all financial legislation. The stability of financial legislation, even though imperfect, is more desirable than sudden and comprehensive changes, even though these changes are toward greater perfection.

"Some moderate financial legislation which will relieve the periodically recurring stringency in the money centre is probably desired and may be enacted. But such legislation, if enacted, will be simple in its nature and will not disturb or alarm the business interests of the country.

"No legislation is possible at the coming session of Congress which will radically affect our entire currency system and cause the business world to pause in our present prosperity until it is seen how such legislation is going to work.

"The maintenance of credit is the only great financial question and always must be. And credit is only another name for confidence. Confidence is preserved by reasonably permanent adjustment of business to any given lines of financial and commercial policy more than by all other things put together.

"I do not mean that there should not be gradual changes in all of our laws as those laws here and there become out of date. But I do mean that it is better for business to steadily adhere to some settled line of policy, than to suddenly and radically change it. Our whole financial and industrial legislation should be steady and not spasmodic."

HITCHCOCK AFTER GRAFTERS.

Removes Surveyor General of Arizona and Suspends His Chief Clerk, Who Tried to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Hugh H. Price, Surveyor General of Arizona, has been removed from office as a result of an investigation, made by Secretary Hitchcock's orders, into charges preferred against Price and his chief clerk, W. E. Murphey, of receiving illegal fees for expediting work in the office. Frank Singalis of Tucson, Arizona, has been appointed Surveyor General in Price's place.

Murphey has been suspended pending inquiry by the Civil Service Commission into the charges against him. He has sent in his resignation, but it has not been accepted. Murphey was appointed from Georgia and Price from Arizona.

Miss Roosevelt in a Submarine Boat.

NEWPORT, Sept. 10.—Miss Alice Roosevelt went down in the submarine boat Moccasin here to-day. The boat did not leave her dock at the torpedo station. Miss Roosevelt entering the boat with Capt. Fletcher of the station. The crew then closed the hatches and water ballast was taken in until the vessel settled to the bottom. After being submerged for a few minutes that the novelty of the situation might be appreciated, she rose to the surface and the voyagers disembarked. The water was quite shallow where the boat went down.

Bequest to Protect Immigrant Girls.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The will of Rose M. Darragh, who died recently leaving an estate valued at $8,000, devises among other charitable bequests $2000 to the Museum of Our Lady of the Rosary, for the protection of immigrant girls at Castle Garden, New York. The instrument also directs the executors to give $500 to some society having for its object the obtaining of home rule for Ireland.

PEGGY FROM PARIS, ILL.

George Ade's Second Venture Scores Heavily at Wallack's.

An All-Round Cast—George Richards, Guelma Baker, Arthur Deagon, Georgia Caine, Josie Sadler, and Helen Hale.

George Ade's "Peggy from Paris" opened at Wallack's last night, and if it did not fulfill the exceptional promise that was held out last year by "The Sultan of Sulu," it at least repeated that promise—and that is a great deal! In Mr. Ade's first musical comedy there were a plot and a set of characters that gave an extraordinary opportunity for political satire on the course of American empire in the Eastern archipelago. In the present piece there is a plot that might be equally fruitful in social satire. In both cases the idea is good. In neither is it worked out with mature and intelligent craftsmanship. But incomplete as both performances are, there is enough novelty and native flavor in them to carry the shows to undoubted success.

Last night the audience which packed the spacious auditorium rippled and gurgled and shouted, now in the corner by the kettledrum, now in the corner by the bassoon, now in the gallery, and most of the time all over. It was not the friendly response of a partisan house; it was the spontaneous overflow of mirth at something fresh and risible. The draughts in the superheated auditorium were so fierce that Mr. Abraham I. J. Hummel had to spread two linen handkerchiefs aloft in memory of his hyacinthine locks of yore; but he stayed there and laughed on. Need it be further protested that "Peggy from Paris" is a success?

Peggy is the daughter of the village dignitary of Hickory Creek, Ill. She has gone to Paris to be taught to sing. After six years she returns to America and opens up in Chicago as Mlle. Fleureth Caramelle, a newly imported Parisian opera star. Thus far the situation is the same as in Clyde Fitch's "Girl with the Green Eyes," in which Col. Mapleson's newly imported star of the opera, Mlle. Trentoni, is a native of Trenton, N. J. But Mr. Ade's complications are different. Hearing of Peggy's return, her hayseed father comes up from Hickory Creek and chimes in with brilliant daughter on the stage of the theatre where she is making her début. Confronted with exposure of her Parisian pretensions, Peggy denies her father and pretends that her German maid is the real Peggy. The rest of the play—so far as there is any plot, is concerned with the father's efforts to renounce the German maid and to claim his real daughter. At the end Peggy loyally acknowledges her father and proclaims Hickory Creek in the face of all her new grandeur.

Artistically husbanded, there is enough here to fill out the prologue and three scenes of the play with story, song, and jest in well-mingled proportions. Mr. Ade is not yet equal to the task of writing a comic opera harmonious pitch. There are parts of the first act that go thin, and in both scenes of the second (and last) act there are veritable deserts.

The particular and unmistakable evidence of Mr. Ade's deficiency in technique is the fact that the principal part—that of the curious, yet lovable Peggy, is one of the important in the cast. Miss Georgia Caine struggled to make something of it, but Mr. Ade has even more shamefully disclaimed and abandoned her than she abandons her father from Hickory Creek.

Yet, in spite of this almost vital defect the play as a whole grips the audience. The secret of its charm is in the racy and unmistakable vernacular quality of the whole plot, and especially of the characters. There were moments, especially in the prologue and in the last act, when one seemed to be blushing barefoot through the rich, deep mud of the borders of Hickory Creek and swimming in the tawny current of its waters. The wit and the songs have a very true Ade quality, which is the true quality of the Middle West. The author is the First Injurer of a much-Aded language, and all of his prowess was to the fore last night.

The gem of the prologue concerned the receipt of the telegram announcing Peggy's return to America. It was the old jest of the telegraph clerk publishing the message to the entire community through his wife before it reached its destination, but it was worked out with genuine feeling for the comedy of detail. In particular it gave Mr. George Richards a chance to develop his talent for character acting. Mr. Richards is in fact a comedian of the first water, and was the true star of last night's performance. His sincere and whimsical denotement of the village dignitary, his paternal yearning for Peggy, and the pathetic insistence with which he sought to change her name were a rare and grateful touch of human comedy to the entire evening.

One of the pronounced hits of the evening was scored by Mr. Arthur Deagon as the chucker-out of the theatre in which Peggy was appearing. He was a traditional bouncer, equipped with a thick accenting of middle western slanguage, and his grotesque mugging and contorted dancing won the audience at sight. He was especially admirable in a bit of silent acting at the moment in which Peggy made her much heralded entrance. His quickly expressed wonder that merged into admiration and then into fear before such effulgent seduction, reminded one of Old Hoss Hoey as he used to quail before the seductions of Anna Held.

Of the women the most pronounced hit was by Miss Josie Sadler, who was the broken German maid of the pretended French Peggy. In the way Miss Sadler languaged herself, the accent of Cincinnati and Milwaukee—to say nothing of Westphalia—never quite suppressed her familiar Chicago accent; but she was fixed all the better for that. Her song, "Henny," in praise of her Westphalian lover, who played the bassoon, was the vocal feature of the evening—

> I lost my heart when I heard that tune
> That Henny played on his sweet bassoon—

and brought notable embarrassment to the bassoon player in the orchestra.

As Peggy's sister the vocal soprano of Hickory Creek, whose musical education was obtained in Galesburg, Ill., Miss Guelma L. Baker was pretty and sang and danced delightfully. Another "home-grown article" was Miss Helen Hale, who also danced well. The chorus was passable and was repeatedly recalled for a sort of Weber & Fields Dinah dance in green pants that reminded one of the colorful Julian Mitchell. The scenery and costuming were garish in color and so crude in execution as to smack of what contemptuous people call the Hinterland. The music, by William Loraine, is passable.

"Peggy From Paris" has vital defects, but by virtue of its native quality and a group of excellent subordinate characters it seems to have doubled success and is destined to linger months.

How is this from an autograph album: "I care not who makes my country's laws if only I can shoot the ducks." The audience guessed in a flash whose that was and applauded heartily.

"THE JERSEY LILY."

De Koven and Hobart's New Musical Comedy, with Blanche Ring as Star, Opens in Troy.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—George V. Hobart and Reginald De Koven's musical comedy, "The Jersey Lily," with Miss Blanche Ring as the star, which will be seen at the Victoria Theatre, New York, Monday night, had its initial presentation at Rand's Opera House here to-night. The production is under the management of George W. Lederer.

The story concerns a fascinating actress from Trouville, who returns to her home in the Island of Jersey with the express purpose of upsetting several matrimonial plans, and who sets everybody at daggers' points until, as might be expected, the last few moments of the final act. The first act takes place on the Island of Jersey, representing a quaint exterior, and the second act is devoted to representations beyond the scenes in a Trouville theatre.

Miss Ring was received with enthusiasm, some of her notable song hits were "Bedella" and the "Pompom Man," a stirring song, and "Some Beautiful Day." Miss Ring wore some stunning frocks. A burlesque scene between Miss Ring and Billy B. Van made a hit, and a personal success was scored by Louis Harrison, as a Spanish diplomat.

MR. TREE AS RICHARD II.

Shakespeare's Play Splendidly Staged at His Majesty's Theatre, London.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Beerbohm Tree magnificently staged "Richard II." at His Majesty's Theatre to-night. Mr. Tree himself took the rôle of Richard, Lily Brayton represented the Queen, and Brandon Thomas and Oscar Asche filled the parts of John of Gaunt and Bolingbroke respectively. The play met with an enthusiastic reception.

Oscar Asche had a narrow escape on the stage from a serious accident. He was thrown from his horse, but was fortunately unhurt.

WEBER-FIELDS BOXES AUCTIONED.

According to the advertisements, the opening night of Weber & Fields's Music Hall will be next Thursday, but the auction last night was something like a first performance. Peter F. Dailey, Louis Mann, John T. Kelly, and Edgar Smith were the auctioneers and punctuated their sales with jokes of the true Weber-Fields variety. Dailey came out ahead on the selling contest, the boxes he disposed of bringing $1,465. The first choice of boxes went to Emanuel Friend for $270, and the second, to the surprise of the auctioneer, brought a still larger price, B. F. Davis bidding $290. Others went for figures ranging from $150 to $250.

After Dailey was through his first round, Louis Mann took the hammer. Clara Lipman, his wife, bought the first box for $185, upon which Mann made an aside to the audience to the effect that "My, she wants to see her hubby mighty bad."

His sales came to $790, Kelly's to $500, and Edgar Smith's to $371. The highest seat, not a box, went for $50.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Elizabeth Tyree has been engaged to play the title rôle in "Vivian's Papas" because Hattie Williams, who is now Vivian, is going to take part in the "Girl from Kay's."

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The subscriptions for the coming season of grand opera will be received in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House on and after Monday next. The entire series of performances will be sixty in number, forty-five of them being in the evening and the rest in the afternoon. The opening will be on Monday, Nov. 23.

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Members of Japanese clubs both in New York and in its vicinity are to be present at "Otoyo" to-morrow night.

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Last of the season, to-morrow night's exhibition of fireworks at Manhattan Beach will be unusually glorious. The carnival of two weeks ago will be repeated from start to finish.

MARION GIROUX'S MARRIAGE.

News a Surprise to W. H. Post, the Actress's ex-Husband.

The news that his former wife, Marion Giroux, had been married to Sidney Solomon in Philadelphia came as somewhat of a shock to W. H. Post, who plays the part of the Rev. Mainhall Marshall in "My Wife's Husbands," at the Madison Square Theatre. It was not known that a divorce had been granted, but such was the case. The incident was considered by Mr. Post's friends as rather peculiar, owing to the name of the farce at the Madison Square and the fact that in the course of the play he performs a marriage ceremony. Just to show that there was no ill-feeling, the newly wedded Marion Giroux wrote to Post:

> My Dear Billy: By the time you get this I will have been married. Friends will tell you the details. Wishing you all kinds of success, as I am sure you will wish me, I am always your friend, MARION GIROUX.

Up to the time of this marriage Post had always referred to Miss Giroux as "my wife."

ACTRESSES OUT IN A STORM.

"Chinese Honeymoon" Co. Reaches St. Louis Late and Is Drenched Before Quarters Are Found.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Miss Katie Barry, accompanied by seventy-two other members of the "Chinese Honeymoon" company, clad in dainty silks and high-heeled slippers, roamed the streets three hours Wednesday night looking for rooms, while a heavy rain was falling. From hotel to hotel Miss Barry wandered, backed by the travelers weary with the long ride from New York. Not until midnight was the company housed. Even then three and four were put in a room, and any hotel was as joyously hailed as the Waldorf would have been. The company came in two hours late, which was just late enough to find maids and men in the hotel district during a drenching rain. Midnight found the troupers, whose ranks had been thinned by the few who found hotels, huddled at the stage door of the Olympic. Much to their relief the stragglers found a new boarding house addresses on the callboard, and to these they hurried, guided by a messenger boy.

WEALTHY WIDOW MARRIED.

Mrs. Lewis M. Rumsey and Joseph Dickson of St. Louis Wedded in This City.

Mrs. Emma V. Rumsey, widow of Lewis M. Rumsey of St. Louis, was married at the Waldorf Wednesday evening to Joseph Dickson, a well-known corporation lawyer of St. Louis and formerly years the attorney of her husband, and of herself since the latter's death.

Lewis M. Rumsey, who died in June, 1900, was the principal owner of the famous Granite Mountain silver mine of Montana, and that property is still in the hands of his heirs.

The present marriage came after nearly twenty-five years' friendship. Mr. Dickson and Mr. Rumsey lived opposite each other in St. Louis, and their families were on the best of terms. Following the death of Mr. Rumsey came that of Mrs. Dickson. Mr. Dickson and Mrs. Rumsey finally became engaged while in Paris early this Summer. Several children of the two families were consulted, and finding no objection in any direction they decided to be married upon their return to New York, where all of the near relatives could come and be present.

Accordingly they were wedded Wednesday evening by the Rev. William H. Owen of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, after which a dinner was served in the Astor dining room.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Stoner, Miss Julia Rumsey, Miss Marion Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Gaty, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dickson, Jr., Mrs. Wells H. Blodgett, Mrs. L. D. Tousely, Herbert E. Dickson, James Green, Rumsey Green, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Rumsey, Jr., and their four-months-old child, Lewis M. Rumsey, 3d, the bride's only grandchild.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickson will remain in New York two weeks longer, after which they return to St. Louis to live.

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE.

Work of the Foreign Secretaries' Meetings at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 10.—The annual conference of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and its Secretaries this morning closed the important sessions of the foreign Secretaries' meetings. Twelve of the foreign Secretaries were present. All will leave for their posts in a few weeks. Two will go to Japan, three to China, five to India, one to Ceylon, and one to South America.

The students' Secretaries' conference began to-day and will be followed by the conference of the Secretaries of the student volunteer movement. The plan of the conference has been to have reports made of the progress of the work of the different departments during the past year and to determine the policy of the committee during the coming year. The reports presented in the various departments were satisfactory beyond expectation. Dr. Lucien Warner of New York, Chairman of the International Committee, presided. Among the prominent Secretaries present were William J. Sloane, Alfred E. Marling, John R. Mott, C. K. Ober, James Cannon, and Frederick Schenck of New York and N. Wilbur Helm of North Manchester, Ind.

Moore—Vandervoort.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., Sept. 10.—Dr. Edward Humphrey Moore and Miss Anna Wilhelmina Vandervoort, daughter of John Vandervoort, were married yesterday by the Rev. Lester M. Conrow. The wedding was a social event, and was attended by a large number of guests. Miss Florence Apgar of New Germantown was bridesmaid and John Craig of Easton was best man.

SOME VAUDEVILLE TURNS

Old Acts That Weigh Down an Observer's Spirits.

"Am I Your Wife" an Ingenious Skit—Nirvana and Her Horse—Negroes on the Stage.

There are times when, to the chronicler of things "touching on and appertaining to" the doings of the vaudeville artists, all life takes on a gray and sombre hue. It is not that those things seen and heard in vaudeville are generally of so subtle and elusive a character that the resources of the descriptive writer are taxed, but rather because repetitions are so constant in the acts, echoes so frequent in the jokes, and memories so common in the songs, that the vocabulary that would lend novelty to their description falls at the crucial moment.

About three-fourths of the acts that one sees in vaudeville—and those that frequently stand as head-liners—are popular simply by reason of the fact that they have been tried for ever so long and not found wanting. In such acts, to one who has seen them many times before there is often lacking the inspiration for description. Then, again, every vaudeville bill contains a quota of acts that simply defy intelligent description or analysis. Of such sort are the efforts of certain knock-about comedians, whose actions, however funny they may be to contemplate, cause the auditor to afterward wonder just why he laughed.

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How is one to differentiate the acts of Slap-Jack Bill, who does a turn or maybe several turns—on the horizontal bar, and Turn-Over Thomas, who also claims fame and salary every week by reason of the fact that he, too, is proficient on the bar? Both men may be clever, equally so, and so practiced in their art that they are able to display to the admiring multitude astounding and showy acts in their respective line. But when all is said and done, the principles and practice of the turning bar act are so simple that they require little elucidation, and their description is apt to make uninteresting reading.

So, too, there are in the vaudevilles a host of little ladies, each of whom possesses something more or less of a voice, some attractiveness of person, piquancy of expression, and grace of movement. One may possess an abbreviated skirt of blue satin, and the other a similar scant costume of pink. The songs they sing may differ slightly as to words, but nine times out of ten they hit upon the selections that are popular with the restaurant, orchestras, the street whistlers, and the hurdy-gurdys!

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The monologists—oh, the monologists! There one ought to be able to find something new. For are not these the "abstract and brief chronicles of the time?"

No, they are not! They are the chronicles of the far-away past of yesterday, last week, last month, last year. The monologist, like the German comedian and the Irish cross-fire team, knows that if he tells new jokes to the audiences of the continuous he will soon hear a chorus of "Back, back, back to the woods."

Things must be done quickly in the vaudevilles. It is not only the acrobats who must cultivate skill and rapidity. The teller of jokes is only successful if he retails alleged witticisms, the points of which are obvious almost before the words have left his mouth.

Every now and then a monologist will have to pause and wait for the responsive laugh, until his joke has sunk deep into the listener's cranium. And every time he has to do that, it spells failure for the monologist.

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Not only because it is ingenious in the making, but because the acting by the two players engaged is exceptionally capable, is the little comedy "Am I Your Wife" a particularly successful feature of the Keith bill this week. The idea of a confusion between twin brothers, one of whom is married, and the other single, is not especially new, but it is handled in this little sketch with refreshing cleverness.

When the curtain rises the young husband is discovered reading this telegram:

> "Kate considerably weaker. Have to put up more or lose her. Can't hold her if she breaks."

The young husband conveys the information that Kate is the code word for wheat, and he is in a dreadful quandary. He must go to New York to protect himself, and, at the same time, he remembers that he had promised his wife never again to speculate in stocks. What excuse to give her for his sudden departure is the cause of much worry to him. He tries to make an explanation, but only makes a mess of it. Finally, however, he departs, after a more or less stormy scene with his better half.

Presently his wife finds the telegram, surmises, of course, that Kate is a woman, then rushes into an ante room for her hat and cloak, determined to follow "the perfidious man" to New York.

While she is out, enter the twin. Contrary to his married brother, who is a model young man, this one is much the worse for wear and liquor. The wife reenters, imagines it is her twin brother in her husband, and berates him soundly. He takes it in good part, does not lose his temper, but is somewhat nonplused when she beseeches him to tell her truly if she is not his wife. The complications at this point may be readily imagined.

When the twin brother again goes out the husband, having missed his train, returns to the apartment, and it is a case of confusion worse confounded. Later, in the husband's absence, the twin has a conversation over the telephone with a girl friend at central, the wife overhears, and is once again convinced of her husband's baseness. Of course, everything is eventually explained, and the two loving hearts are united.

The complications are natural enough for farce, and the acting is excellent. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane, who appear in the sketch, are legitimate in their methods, and both give capital performances. Mr. Crane plays both brothers, and in the double he differentiates the two brothers just to the right degree. Mrs. Crane plays in a vein of suppressed emotion that is singularly free from exaggeration, and decidedly unusual in the acting of vaudeville sketches.

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The novel feature of the Keith bill this week is "The original Nirvana and her trained horse Loki," who appear in a series of living pictures. Of the eight studies shown, two especially are likely to appeal to those whose memories hark back to the days of Adah Isaacs Menken.

Mazeppa's "Death Ride in the Steppes of Ukraine" and the "Death Fall" are shown, the big white animal posing stolidly, while the woman, clad in pink fleshings, lies strapped to his back.

There's a thrill even in this motionless picture of the wild horse of Tartary and his helpless rider, but why doesn't some one think it worth while to revive the old piece for the benefit of the new generation? A spectacular production of "Mazeppa" at this day ought to be an appealing venture.

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It took a long time for the colored folk to break into the theatres, but there is no more popular feature now than the negro song and dance teams. For a long time three or four couples had a monopoly of this line. But new-comers are plentiful, and some of them are very clever. An amusing and skilful pair are Brandow and Wiley, man and woman, whose specialty is grotesque dancing.

Brandow is a short, chunky, little man, but he is wonderfully graceful for all that, and as nimble on his feet as a cricket. In gymnastic stunts, which he performs incidentally with his dancing, he could give pointers to some of the professional acrobats. The woman's best effort is a song about the "Rag Man," with a lilting chorus that goes something like this:

> Got any rags?
> Got any rags?
> Got any rags, bottles, bones to-day?
> Got any rags?
> Got any rags?
> There's a big black man a-comin' this way.
> It's the same old story
> In the same old way.
> Got any rags? Got any rags?
> Have you got any rags to-day?

And when she has finished her singing the man makes a veritable pinwheel of himself gyrating about with his hip as a pivot till one wonders how it is that he does not break himself into half a dozen pieces.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Horse Show ended at Newport, town for the next few days will be filled with people coming from that resort and going to the various country seats on the Hudson and in the Adirondacks. Among those who have been here already this week are Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, who are closing their cottage at Narragansett Pier; Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney have left Newport for a tour through Canada. They are going to the Thousand Islands and along the St. Lawrence.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and party will, on their cruise on the North Star, go first to Bar Harbor, and then come back to New York. It was arranged at Newport this week that the wedding of Miss Goelet and the Duke of Roxburghe take place at St. Bartholomew's in this city on Nov. 2.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller, who have been in the Adirondacks, will return next week, and will go for the rest of the season to Morristown.

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Miss Emily Stuart Taylor, who has been spending the Summer at Newport with Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, is in town for a few days prior to sailing for Europe. Miss Taylor is a niece of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard.

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The coaching season will begin to-morrow. The coach of Squadron A will run to-morrow afternoon, and hereafter three times a week to the polo grounds at Van Cortlandt Park. There will be polo on these days by members of the troop.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes will give an entertainment this evening at their country seat, Elm Court, near Fairfield, Conn. Miss Florence Leland Forbes, daughter of A. Holland Forbes, and William T. Nelson of Douglas, Ariz., will be married on Sept. 30 at St. Paul's Church, Fairfield, Conn.

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Major and Mrs. Charles Hall will sail for Europe on Tuesday. They have been visiting a number of friends and relatives prior to their departure.

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Miss Martha Johnson has returned to her home in Macon, Ga., from the Hot Springs of North Carolina. She and her mother will come North next month. Mrs. Johnson will be at the Cambridge, and Miss Johnson will visit Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze at Bernardsville. They will remain North for the wedding of the Duke of Roxburghe and Miss Goelet, and for the Horse Show.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter have left Newport, and are in the Adirondacks visiting Mr. Carter's mother. Later they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Sagamore Lodge.

THE DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY.

State Convention of the Organization Closes, After Election of Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The State Convention of the Daughters of Liberty closed here to-day. Over 300 women delegates attended. Saratoga was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The following State officers were elected: State Councilor—Hattie Stertefeldt, Brooklyn; State Associate Councilor—Louise Van Zandt, Syracuse; State Vice Councilor—May Bodkin, New York; State Associate Vice Councilor—Carrie Adriance, Matteawan; State Guide—Lottie Reed, Brooklyn; State Secretary—Lottie Webb, Brooklyn; State Associate Secretary—Ida Fulton, New York; State Treasurer—Virgil Adams, New York; State Associate Treasurer—Emma Long, Richmond; State Inside Guard—Elizabeth Cooley, Brooklyn; State Outside Guard—Ella Morey, Utica; National Representatives—Jennie A. Flemming, Brooklyn; Hattie Bruen, Brooklyn; Josephine McKenzie, Fort Ewen; Kate Ahrens, Brooklyn; Mrs. A. S. Vandewater, New York; Martha Renne, Brooklyn; Ella Brower, Wappinger Falls, and Carrie Yale, Syracuse.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—Mrs. Burke Roche gave a dinner at Elm Court to-night, the second during the present week. Her guests numbered twenty-four, and were seated at two tables, which were decorated with pink dahlias in silver cups.

Miss Leary gave her usual Thursday reception this afternoon. It was attended by a large number of the Summer residents. She also gave a small dinner to-night. Others entertaining at dinners were Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, and Mrs. Charles Daniels.

The clambake club had an "at home" at their clubhouse at Easton's Point to-day exclusively for men.

A reception was given this afternoon by William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Senate Chamber at the State House, in honor of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, the State Regent. The day was selected because it was the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie. The reception was largely attended by members of the order.

To-morrow afternoon Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will give a lecture on "A Century After Emerson's Birth" before the Women's Alliance at the Channing Church parlors.

P. F. Collier has arranged for four more meets of the Monmouth County Hounds before the season closes. They will take place on Saturday of this week, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of next week.

E. C. Roberts and Mrs. Oscar F. Livingstone of New York are at Hartmann's.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York, who came here to attend the funeral of the late Bishop Clark, is registered at the Aquidneck.

O. H. Belmont, Mrs. R. H. Townsend and family, and Henry R. Taylor went to New York to-day.

W. C. Nichols, who has been the guest of Reginald C. Vanderbilt, returned to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan took possession to-day of Whitehall, which they purchased early in the Summer, and which has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. They will probably remain here until early in the Winter.

Saratoga to Receive Admiral Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 10.—At the Saratoga Club on Broadway, to-morrow evening, will be given the public reception to Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., by the members of the club and the Saratoga Business Men's Association.

Sir Percy Girouard Married.

PRETORIA, Sept. 10.—Lieut. Col. Sir Percy Girouard, Commissioner of Railways for the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies and ex-President of the Egyptian Railway Board, was married to-day to the daughter of Sir Richard Solomon, ex-Attorney-General for Cape Colony and now legal adviser to the Transvaal administration.

TABLET TO PRIMATE APPLE.

One to be Unveiled to Mark Place Where the Fruit First Was Grown.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—A bronze tablet will be unveiled to-morrow afternoon at Howlett Hill to mark the place where the first primate apple was grown. The tablet, which is ten by twenty-three inches in size, bears the following inscription:

> "On this farm Calvin D. Bingham, about 1840, produced the marvelous primate apple named by Charles P. Cowles. God's earth is full of love to man."

The exact location of the tree that bore the primate apple was not found until Sunday when Attorney John T. Roberts discovered the spot. The tablet will be presented in the name of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association, and will be intrusted to the guardianship of the West Onondaga Grange. Patrons of Industry, within whose territory it will be placed.

The primate apple is considered the finest of all Summer apples in New York and New England. Since it was first grown, sixty years ago, it has been very popular. The primate apple is most prominent of the four important fruits that have originated in Onondaga County. The other fruits that have first sprung from this county soil are the Taliman grape, which originated in this city; the Mills raspberry, and the Stearns apple.

HOAR ON DAY'S PROBLEMS

Has No Reproach for Southern Attitude Toward Negroes.

Favors Amendment of Inter-State Commerce Law and, After the Election of 1904, Tariff Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 10.—In a speech on "Problems of the Nation," delivered to-day at the annual outing of the Essex Club of Massachusetts at Baker's Island, Senator George F. Hoar thus referred to the race problem in the South:

"I know, my friends, that there are special difficulties in this problem as it affects our colored fellow-citizens. I know how deeply moved are the feelings of our Southern brethren.

"I would not utter toward them a word of reproach. I know how near to their homes and how close to their social and political life come this cloud and shadow.

"I see that one enthusiastic Southern gentleman has renewed the proposition that we shall send the 10,000,000 negroes out of the country. This is totally impracticable.

"Let us not delude ourselves. We have got this question to meet squarely at home. The negro will stay. The European and Asiatic will come. You cannot turn them out, and you cannot keep them out."

On political subjects the Senator said:

"We have a great advantage over our Democratic brethren this year, as we have had in nearly every year we can remember. Democracy is hunting and scouring the country just now for two things—first for a candidate, and second for a principle.

"When they have got those two things they will be ready to go into their campaign. National and State, and will be very happy to administer any offices with which the people are willing to trust them.

"On the other hand, we have got a candidate for Governor, and we have got a candidate for President, and we have got some very satisfactory principles.

Senator Hoar also advocated an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce law, saying:

"I think there is a general feeling that if Boston is to increase or even to retain its importance in our foreign commerce there must be some revision of the Inter-State Commerce act.

"I believe that Congress and the general public are coming to the opinion that to require freights either on sea or on land to be scaled in accordance with distance is impracticable and unscientific, and that in general there should be no interference with the right of every carrier by land or water to make his own contracts without being subjected to any other authority, save only that the owners of great public ways, whom the public has intrusted with corporate powers and the right of eminent domain, shall not be controlled by individuals so as to give themselves a separate, personal, and independent advantage over the rest of the public or over other stockholders in the same concern.

"One manufacturer in Boston or Worcester ought not to be allowed, by reason of his ownership of a railroad, to get an advantage by which he shall drive his manufacturing competitors out of business. When that is secure there is not much left for the Government to do in the way of interference with contracts.

"Railroad freights may safely be left, in general, to the discretion and the interest of the railroad management. I think the experience of the past few years is bringing the country to the conclusion that in general such things are best left to the operation of the laws of trade.

"We hear a great deal nowadays of reciprocity and of foreign trade, and of revision of the tariff. I do not think there is likely to be any great difference of opinion among Republicans in regard to any of these matters, if we can once get at the meaning of these phrases.

"A revision of the tariff is as necessary as it is for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to revise the statutes. You cannot be doing it all the time, because whenever you are doing it business is thrown into confusion and uncertainty.

"You cannot do it just before a Presidential election in which the people are expected to pass upon the principle which underlies the statute, but improvements in manufacturing and different conditions will require occasionally, in the course of time, changes in the most satisfactory and the most scientific tariff schedules.

"The time to make those changes is not in the year before a Presidential election, but after a Presidential election, when they can be made in accord with the instructions of the people, and when there will be a reasonable time to try them before they are submitted to the people again."

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a yacht that Sir Thomas might have lifted if he could not the cup, and any woman would say it is three times as pretty. This is a jeweled yacht on a scarf-pin, the boat of emeralds, and the sails of diamonds.

***

A pair of new driving gloves for the man are of the usual cape goat; these with the sack wrist, the thumb piece carried straight down the wrist, which is loose when it is not drawn up with the leather strap, the new feature, which is stitched to one side of it and can be drawn up with one pull and fastens with a patent buckle, are supposed to strengthen the wrist in driving, and it will certainly keep out cold Winter winds or even unpleasantly cool Fall breezes.

***

Those silver cleaning boxes for women's use come in the daintiest of styles. One of the finest boxes is covered with leather; this, in different colors, in different boxes, and with the contents, soap, a brush, and chamois in a metal-lined tray, with sawdust for drying the jewelry beneath, will cost $1.50.

***

There are delightful boxes in burned wood, with colors which contain the same materials for cleaning, and cost $1.25, and a nicely finished wooden one, just as useful and well finished, and a pretty little box, will cost only 50 cents.

***

The funniest and cunningest of little jointed china dolls, with real hair and little hats, and dresses of pink or blue or red silk, hand crocheted, cost only 5 cents apiece.

***

A small wooden barrel of doll's clothespins can be bought for 5 cents.

***

So can a round wooden box containing ninepins and balls.

***

The outward and visible part of a cloth doll, jointed and really beautiful to look at, can be bought for 35 cents. There are two pieces of strong cloth, or one doubled, giving the back and front of the doll, who is really bigger than many babies. She is a most attractive young woman, and cut out, sewed together, and filled she is a bargain.

***

Big glass marbles have animals on the inside, sheep, rabbits in different positions, and some others.

***

One of the least expensive printing presses has rubber type and an ink pad. There is a wooden holder, into which the type are set in the desired words, these inked on the pad, and the printing is done by pressing the type on the paper. The outfit costs 25 cents.

***

Sweet grass napkin rings a couple of inches deep, run through and finished with a bow effect on one side with splints dyed in pretty colors to represent ribbons, cost only 20 cents each.

***

"The Light of Asia" is a small framed picture, some four inches long by half that broad, the picture showing a small Chinese boy shading a lighted candle with his hand. It is a remarkably attractive little figure.

***

Here is a bargain for the New Yorker who likes to send views of New York to country cousins. "There are covered pads of paper, these showing 125 different views of the city, the sheets large, what is known as the letter size, for a typewriter. These pads cost 10 cents each, or with twenty-five envelopes showing a New York scene at the lower part, 30 cents.

State's Oldest Practicing Lawyer Dead.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Levi H. Brown, the oldest practicing attorney in New York State, died here to-day, aged eighty-six years. Mr. Brown was closely identified with the early Democratic history of the State. He practiced law fifty-seven years. His death was due to cancer.

BRITISH PROTEST TO AMERICA.

More Islands Off the Coast of Borneo Said to Have Been Seized by the Gunboat Quiros.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The British Foreign Office is said to have made representations at Washington anent the recent seizure of two or three islands off the northeast coast of British North Borneo by the United States gunboat Quiros. These islands are not connected with those off the coast of Sandakan, capital of British North Borneo, over which the American flag was recently hoisted.

The Quiros, it is stated, lately visited a port on the northeast coast of Borneo and thence steamed to Darvel Bay, an important centre in Borneo, 150 miles southward. There the seizure is said to have taken place. The islands, which have been under British administration for the last twenty-five years, were originally infested by pirates, who were driven out by the Chartered Company of Borneo. The action of the Quiros was brought to the attention of the Foreign Office, which then took the matter up.

It is asserted at the Foreign Office that the whole question of the islands is now under consideration in London and in Washington, and that when Foreign Secretary Lansdowne returns arbitration will be suggested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A communication has been received at the State Department from Mr. Rafkes, the British Charge d'Affaires, now at Bar Harbor, and it is thought that it relates to islands recently visited by a United States gunboat from the Asiatic station.

State Department officials would make no statement to-day concerning the communication.

THE PLAGUE AT MARSEILLES.

Little Doubt as to Nature of Disease from Which Five Persons Have Died—Buildings Burned.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 10.—A number of buildings on the outskirts of this city, where suspected cases of bubonic plague had been reported, were destroyed by fire to-day. The sanitary officials used sulphur in the disinfection of merchandise in the buildings, and the flames were communicated to the buildings themselves. Only the walls were left standing.

The officials here continue to assert that the existence of the plague has not been established, but they admit that eight suspicious cases, five of which resulted in death, have occurred. These cases originated in a cargo of rags brought here in a vessel from Constantinople.

The unofficial reports make the situation more serious. The dead, it appears, are four women and one man, whose bodies were covered with buboes, leaving little doubt as to the nature of the disease. Eighteen suspects, including four infants, are under surveillance.

The vessel which brought the cargo of rags has been isolated. Other rigid sanitary measures have been adopted, and it is believed that the authorities desired the removal of the burned buildings as an additional precaution.

Arthur Kutner Dead.

Arthur Kutner, General Manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the Metropolitan District, died yesterday at his residence, 157 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, of Bright's disease, after a ten days' illness. Born in Germany in 1826, he came to this country a boy of fourteen and went into the employ of a wholesale jewelry house at 3 John Street. Succeeding to the business, Mr. Kutner amassed a fortune and lost it again in the civil war period.

Then he met Henry B. Hyde, the founder and then the Vice President of the Equitable Life, and entered the employ of the company. By successive stages he rose to the position of General Manager for the Metropolitan District, and in this capacity in 1901 a gold watch and chain were presented to him by the company as a testimonial of his services.

For a year past Mr. Kutner's health had been failing, an injury which his wife received in a carriage accident in December of last year affecting him. Mr. Kutner was the father of seventeen children, seven of whom, with his wife, survive him.

BURIAL OF BISHOP CLARK.

Largely Attended by Bishops and Laymen and Friends of the Deceased.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—Many Bishops, priests, and laymen of the Episcopal communion attended the obsequies of Bishop Thomas March Clark of the Diocese of Rhode Island, and Presiding Bishop of the Anglican Church in the United States, here to-day. From 11 to 1 o'clock the body of the aged prelate lay in state in Trinity Church, and during that time large numbers of the clergy and friends passed before it. The burial service was read at 2 o'clock. Bishops Potter of New York, Dudley of Kentucky, Doane of Albany, and McVickar of Rhode Island officiated. The interment was at St. Mary's church yard in Portsmouth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Tebo. E. & W.
A new collar.

MARRIED.

HONE—MERRIAM.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, at Lyons Falls, N. Y., Carolyn Augusta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collins Merriam, to Frederic de P. Hone.

WINTERS—CHANDLESS.—Sept. 8, at the Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, L. I., by Rev. W. P. Evans, Harry Patterson Winters of Nyack, N. Y., to Florence Edith Chandless of Richmond Hill.

DIED.

ABEEL.—In Rome, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1903, Th

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN

Bacon, Robertson, and Feurbach Score in Milwaukee Games.

Westerners in A. A. U. National Junior Championships—Track in Muddy Condition and No Records Made.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 10.—The Milwaukee Athletic Club was an easy winner in the National Junior Championships of the Amateur Athletic Union at the State Fair Park this afternoon, taking five firsts, three seconds, and two thirds, making a total of 37 points. The University of Chicago captured second honors with 32, and the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago third with 20 points. The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association and the First Regiment Athletic Association of Chicago finished with 13 and 12 points, respectively, while the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association and the New York Athletic Club were tied with 5 points. The Crescent Athletic Club of Milwaukee, Company E, First Regiment, of St. Louis, and Gerry Williamson, unattached, are each credited with 1 point.

The events were run off in a sea of mud, and this condition of the track and field kept many athletes out of the events. Few of the events were closely contested. The pole vaulters sank into the mud up to their knees, and the broad jumpers were literally covered with mud. A crowd estimated at close to 20,000 persons witnessed the contests.

The 220 dash was won by Robertson of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association in 0:24 4-5.

The half-mile was interesting through the close finish between Charles Bacon of the Greater New York Athletic Association and A. C. Cahill of the University of Chicago. The former won in 2:01 4-5 by three yards. Summary:

Pole Vault.—Won by Ralph Morris, Central Y. M. C. A., 10 feet; E. W. Miller, University of Chicago, second, 9 feet 6 inches; F. A. Martin, First Regiment A. A., third, 9 feet.

One-Mile Run.—Won by J. A. Lightbody, University of Chicago; C. H. Buechler, Central Y. M. C. A., second; G. B. Rudolph, Company M, First Regiment, St. Louis, third. Time—5:23 4-5.

Discus Throw.—Won by F. A. Speik, University of Chicago, 109 feet 3 inches; R. Webster, First Regiment A. A., second, 105 feet 9 inches; E. E. Parry, University of Chicago, third, 96 feet 1 inch.

440-Yard Run.—Won by P. C. Waller, Milwaukee A. C.; Z. R. Pettit, First Regiment A. A., second; Ed. Bowes, third. Time—1:01 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by L. Robertson, Greater New York Irish A. A.; L. B. Stevens, Milwaukee A. C., second; J. Wengierski, Central Y. M. C. A., third. Time—0:24 4-5.

High Jump.—Won by O. Kaschke, First Regiment A. A., 6 feet 0 inches; George C. Poage, Milwaukee A. C., 5 feet 4 inches, second; no third.

16-Pound Shot Put.—Won by L. E. J. Feurbach, New York A. C., 41 feet; W. H. Maxwell, University of Chicago, second, 37 feet 6½ inches; Gerry Williamson, unattached, third, 36 feet 2 inches.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by L. C. Bailey, Central Y. M. C. A.; J. Wengierski, Central Y. M. C. A., second; P. Saridakis, Milwaukee A. C., third. Time—0:21 2-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by P. Molson, Montreal A. A.; George C. Poage, Milwaukee A. C., second; L. B. Stevens, Milwaukee A. C., third. Time—0:11 1-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by E. C. Hart, Milwaukee A. C., 19 feet 7 inches; J. Wengierski, Central Y. M. C. A., second, 19 feet 3½ inches; R. Romuender, Crescent A. C., Milwaukee, third, 18 feet 10¼ inches.

16-Pound Hammer Throw.—Won by F. Long, Milwaukee A. C., 122 feet 3 inches; E. E. Parry, University of Chicago, second, 125 feet 11 inches; R. W. Maxwell, University of Chicago, third, 117 feet 6½ inches.

220 Yards, Low Hurdles.—Won by George Poage, Milwaukee A. C.; no second or third. Time—0:28.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Charles Bacon, Greater New York Irish A. A.; M. F. Cahill, University of Chicago, second; E. C. Hart, Milwaukee A. C., third. Time—2:34 4-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by E. McEachron, Milwaukee A. A.; H. Cohn, Greater New York Irish A. A., second; no third. Time—12:14 4-5.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by R. W. Maxwell, University of Chicago, 36 feet 11¼ inches; E. E. Parry, University of Chicago, second, 31 feet; no third.

FAST TROTTING AT HARTFORD.

Billy Buck Wins Charter Oak Stake in Three Close Finishes.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—Some royal racing was seen at Charter Oak Park today. It was all confined, however, to the Charter Oak Stake event, in which twelve horses participated, Billy Buck carrying off the honors and the big end of the purse by winning all three heats. Both Walnut Hall and Hawthorne pushed him so hard that whipping finishes characterized every contest, the leaders being neck and neck as they passed under the wire.

In the first heat Walnut Hall had the pole, and held the lead all the way round. In the stretch Billy Buck let out a link and for the last 100 yards the horses raced neck and neck. As they passed under the wire the finish was so close that none could name the winner, although a goodly number were of the opinion that it was either Walnut Hall's race or a tie. The decision of the judges, however, was different and did not meet with general favor. In the next heat Billy Buck won by half a length in an exciting finish. When the horses lined up for the final test, Scarter Walker had much trouble in getting the field away. It was a fight between Hawthorne and the favorite. Billy Buck was headed twice, being in third place at the half, but Gears demonstrated his generalship by avoiding pockets, so that when the stretch was reached he was in a position to fight it out with Hawthorne and Swift, who were leading. In the final dash Billy Buck made another of his famous rallies and swept under the wire a winner by a nose. His time in the first heat of the race is the record for the Charter Oak Stake event—2:07¾.

In the 2:18 trot and the 2:08 pace there was some spirited work. Promise, the favorite in the trot, was beaten by Belle Kusera, while Lasonde, the favorite in the pace, had a walk-over. To-morrow Dan Patch will go a mile against his record of 1:59. The result of the Charter Oak Stake was:

Charter Oak, 2:09 trot; purse, $10,000; three heats.

Billy Buck, b. g., (Geers)	1	1	1
Walnut Hall, br. h., (Bozeyon)	2	3	2
Hawthorne, b. h., (Hudson)	3	2	3
Swift, b. g., (Andrews)	9	5	5
Dulce Cor, b. m., (Miller)	8	7	6
Baron De Shay, b. g., (McHenry)	6	8	7
Nobbe, b. h., (Bobbitt)	7	9	8
Idolita, b. m., (Kelly)	4	6	10
Lord Vincent, b. h., (Pattison)	11	9	9
Monte Carlo, b. g., (Curry)	10	11	11
Jim Perry, s. g., (Frankel)	12	10	12
Prince Gwendolen, b. g., (Terry)	7	12dis	

Time—2:07¾; 2:09¼; 2:11.

Smathers's Horse Wins at State Fair.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Another great crowd saw the races at the New York State Fair this afternoon. Three professional and one amateur event were on the card. Tom Keene easily won the Empire State Stake for 2:25 pacers in straight heats, and Alta McDonald, with Marion Wilkes, won the 2:15 trot over a field of six other starters. Albert won the first heat of the 2:08 pace, but was beaten in the next three by Major C. The amateur 2:08 pace was won by E. E. Smathers with Sphinx S. Major Delmar will again go against his record of 2:01¾ to-morrow afternoon.

Denver Man for Olympian Games.

Desiring the co-operation of the foremost men in athletics, James E. Sullivan, the chief of the physical culture department of the Olympian games at the World's Fair in St. Louis next year, has sent an invitation to Jacob Schmidt, the instructor of athletics in the public schools in Denver, Col., to be a member of the honorary committee of the Turners in connection with the games.

Mr. Schmidt is recognized as one of the best authorities in the country in his line of work, and, while no word has been received from him regarding the invitation, it is believed that he will accept.

Knights of Columbus Sports.

In addition to the regular track and field events which make up the programme of the triple outing of the Lexington, Angelo, and Lincoln Councils of the Knights of Columbus, which will be held to-morrow afternoon at Celtic Park, Long Island City, there will be a championship game of Gaelic football between the O'Connells and Kickhams, the leading teams in the Gaelic Association. The track and field events will begin at 3 o'clock.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Nationals Scored Two Victories Over the Philadelphia Team.

The New York Nationals began their last trip of the season with a double win at Philadelphia, and the only other game played on the National League circuit was at Pittsburg, where the Brooklyn players were beaten by the close score of 3 to 2. Only two American League contests were decided, the New York team being beaten by the visiting Philadelphians and forced back to fourth position, while the Bostons beat the Washingtons, scoring a shut-out.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues respectively:

New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1, (second game.)
Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

Philadelphia, 5; New York, 2.
Boston, 3; Washington, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Defeated by Philadelphians —Conroy's Early Error Disastrous.

New York's American League team did not hold third place in the pennant struggle quite twenty-four hours, as they lost this position with the third game of the series to the Philadelphia Athletics yesterday afternoon at American League Park. A fielding error by Conroy in the opening inning was responsible for their downfall and this same player's inactivity, as well as Elberfeld's attempt to steal a base in New York's half of this inning, cost the local side at least two runs. The visitors played splendidly from beginning to end, while the work of the home team was much below their standard.

Hartzel, the first man up for the visitors, found Howell's curves for a double to right and Conroy's fumble of Pickering's grounder was unfortunate. The next two men, Hy Davis and L. Cross, went out on flies, so that no runs should have been made had Conroy fielded perfectly. A double by Seybold and a single by Murphy followed and three runs were the result. In New York's half of this inning Conroy singled, but was caught napping off first. Fultz got a base on balls, but in an attempt to steal to second he was an easy out. Then Ganzel hit to left for two bases and scored on Elberfeld's single. Williams got a base on balls and a single by L. Davis scored Elberfeld, McFarland retiring the side by striking out. There was no more run getting until the eighth inning, when the visitors tallied twice on two singles and a double. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b.	0	2	2	2	1	Hartzel, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Fultz, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Pickering, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	5	0	0	H. Davis, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Elberfeld, ss.	0	1	3	2	0	L. Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Williams, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Seybold, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
L. Davis, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Murphy, 2b.	1	2	1	1	0
McFarl'd, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	M. Cross, ss.	0	2	1	4	0
Beville, c.	0	1	8	4	0	Schreck, c.	0	2	5	2	0
Howell, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Henley, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	2	8	27	13	1	Total	3	11	27	13	0

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Hartzel, Seybold, Murphy, Ganzel, Beville. Stolen bases—McFarland, Pickering, M. Cross. Double play—Beville and Conroy. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Henley, 3; off Howell, 2. Struck out—By Henley, 5; by Howell, 5. Passed balls—Beville, (2.) Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 1,886.

BOSTON, 3; WASHINGTON, 0.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Young was practically invincible to-day, shutting out Washington with three hits, two of them coming in the last inning. The game was quickly played, both teams fielding well. Freeman got a triple and a home run, both going to the fence. Orth pitched what ordinarily would have been winning ball. Attendance, 8,288. Score by innings:

										R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—	3	6	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

Batteries—Young and Criger; Orth and Kittredge.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	79	49	.653	Detroit	68	58	.540
Cleveland	69	55	.556	St. Louis	57	64	.471
Philadelphia	65	56	.529	Chicago	54	65	.454
New York	61	58	.526	Washington	37	84	.306

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Washington in Boston.
Chicago in St. Louis.
Detroit in Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Won Two Games from the Philadelphians—Brooklyn Lost in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The final act of the year in the National League championship baseball drama in this city was enacted at Columbia Park this afternoon when the curtain of 1903 went down on a scene of inglorious defeat for the local team. Twice the Phillies and New Yorks played championship engagements, and as many times did the Quakers suffer defeat, the first time by the score of 5 to 3, and in the second by 3 to 1.

Stupid, listless, and at times indifferent playing characterized the work of the local players. The first engagement should have been a comparatively easy victory for the Quakers by the score of 3 to 1 had it not been for Roth's carelessness in going after Warner's easy foul fly in the fifth inning. Slow in getting under it when it did fall in his glove, he allowed it to drop to the ground. Warner then hit safely, as did Browne. Van Haltren received a base on balls, filling the bases. McGann then accommodatingly put the ball over the right centre field fence, and three runs crossed the plate ahead of him. This won the game for New York.

The second game was a battle royal between Pitchers Sparks and Taylor, with honors in favor of the latter in so far as results are the basis of judgment. Critically analyzed, Sparks did by far the more skillful work, and, with good support and a safe hit on four different occasions, would have won almost without an effort. As in the first contest, the play of the Phillies lacked snap. Wolverton played miserably, the New Yorkers making the shining mark of him in batting. Titus took quiet little naps in right field, one resulting in a run. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	2	3	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Van Ha'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
McGann, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0	Wolv'n, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Merkle, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Titus, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	Barry, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Dolan, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0	Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Warner, c.	0	1	5	4	0	Roth, c.	0	0	4	2	1
McG'nity, p.	0	1	0	3	0	D'gleby, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Total	3	9	27	11	0	Total	1	3	27	12	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Titus and Dugglesby. Home run—McGann. Sacrifice hits—Merkle and Warner. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 4; off Dugglesby, 4. Struck out—By McGinnity, 4; by Dugglesby, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
V. Hal'n cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Wolv'rton, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Merkle, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Titus, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	2	1	4	0	Barry, lf.	0	0	4	1	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	2	1	1	Douglass, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1	Hulswitt, ss.	1	2	1	4	0
Warner, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Donlin, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Taylor, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Sparks, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						*Roth	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	21	11	2	Total	1	7	27	14	0

*Batted for Sparks in the ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Thomas, Titus, Hulswitt. Three-base hit—Babb. Sacrifice hits—McGann, Wolverton. Stolen bases—Titus. Double plays—Gilbert, Babb and McGann; Titus and Douglass. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 8. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Sparks, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

PITTSBURG, 3; BROOKLYN, 2.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—The local champions scored a ninth-inning victory over the visiting Brooklyn team here this afternoon. Jones, who pitched for the visitors, was very effective, but fielding errors weakened his efforts. Leever was hit seven times safely, while the home team got only five hits from Jones. Pittsburg scored a run in the first inning on Beaumont's single, a steal, an out, and Leach's fly to left. Brooklyn tied the score in the fourth on a double by Dobbs and Doyle's single. Each side scored once in the eighth, and the local men got the winning tally in the ninth on a wild throw and a single. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Streng, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1
Clarke, lf.	1	0	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	4	1	0
Leach, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0	Dobbs, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Kruger, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Brain'd, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	4	2	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1	Gessler, rf.	0	2	1	1	0
Sebring, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Jordan, 2b.	0	0	1	5	1
Smith, c.	1	1	5	2	0	Ritter, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Leever, p.	0	0	1	7	0	Jones, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	5	27	13	1	Total	2	7	24	12	2

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hit—Dobbs. Three-base hits—Smith, Dobbs, Dahlen. Double play—Sheckard and Ritter. First base on balls—Off Leever, 2; off Jones, 2. Struck out—By Leever, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	84	40	.677	Brooklyn	61	61	.500
New York	76	49	.608	Boston	62	71	.423
Chicago	73	60	.549	Philadelphia	59	76	.323
Cincinnati	64	67	.489	St. Louis	41	94	.328

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.

Eastern League Games.

AT TORONTO.

										R	H	E
Toronto	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	—	8	12	4
Montreal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Falkenburg and Toft; Gray and Brennan.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R	H	E
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Burchell and Ahearn; McCann and McManus and Dillon.

AT NEWARK.

										R	H	E
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Burke and Spiesman; Leary and Steelman. Umpire—Mr. Cauliflower.

American Association Games.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Kansas City, 3. Second game—Milwaukee, 6; Kansas City, 7.
At Louisville—Louisville, 7; Columbus, 3.
At Indianapolis—No game, rain.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 8; Minneapolis, 7.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Schenectady, 1.
At Syracuse—Albany, 5; Syracuse, 3.
At Binghamton—Troy, 11; Binghamton, 3.
At Ilion—Ilion, 4; A. J. & G., 3.

No Baseball Agreement Yet.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Representatives of the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues and of the National Commission, consisting of Chairman August Herrmann of Cincinnati, President Harry Pulliam of the National League, and President Ban B. Johnson of the American League, have been in session here to-day. President Powers and Secretary Farrell of the National Association were accompanied by representatives of several minor organizations wanting changes in the agreements. The conference adjourned without reaching any agreement. It is said that the minor leagues now want the National Commission abolished.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yachts Race.

Nine yachts of the raceabout class and five of the fifteen-foot one-design type, sailed an interesting race on the Sound yesterday off Oyster Bay in the first of the three-day series of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. Summary:

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB SPECIAL RACES.

SLOOPS—RACEABOUT CLASS.
Start, 12:05. Course, 18¼ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Rascal, S. Hopkins	2:07:46	2:02:46
Holo, T. L. Park	2:01:23	1:56:23
Jolly Roger, W. J. Hecker	2:08:27	2:03:27
Jolly Tar, Slocum Howland	2:09:04	2:04:04
Marrola, C. W. Allen	2:08:20	2:03:20
Mafia, G. Pirie	2:07:20	2:02:20
Nathalie, F. G. Stewart	2:16:06	2:10:56
Rogue, A. B. Alley	2:17:14	2:12:14
Galatea, ———	2:30:30	2:25:30

SLOOPS—15-FOOT CLASS, (ONE DESIGN.)
Start, 12:30. Course, 6¾ miles.

Cayenne, Colgate Hoyt	2:10:50	2:11:50
Holo, W. K. Stewart	2:10:17	2:14:17
We-Wean, Franklin Plummer	2:21:20	2:16:20
Vivian, ———	2:22:25	2:17:25
Imp, Henry H. Landon	2:20:33	2:15:33
Bairn, W. J. Matheson	Did not finish.	

The winners were: In the Raceabout Class the Rascal, beating the Jolly Roger 51 seconds; in the fifteen-foot class, the Cayenne, beating the Bobs 2 minutes 27 seconds.

Columbia's First Football Practice.

Columbia's football squad commenced the season's preliminary practice yesterday on South Field. Many good new men were among the large-sized squad that answered the call of Richard S. Smith, the Captain. The candidates appeared to average rather heavier than in previous years, and the coaches were greatly pleased with that fact. Only the lightest kind of work was done, the men being instructed in passing, kicking, and falling on the ball. David Smythe, an old tackle, and E. H. Sykes, an ex-quarter back, assisted in the coaching.

J. H. Rouke, a former end on the University of Indiana eleven, who has been at Columbia for a year, was out at practice. He will no doubt strengthen up the weakest place in the Columbia line—that of end. John Shea, an old Fordham College player, and Arthur Warner, a former Cornell gridiron expert, were also in the squad and showed well.

Among the older men out were the following from last year's squad: Thomas Thorp, J. Sullivan, Samuel Smythe, and H. E. Post. C. L. Frambach of last year's Varsity was on the field, but did not don football clothes.

It is expected that William Raymond Morley, head graduate coach, will arrive from New Mexico, on Monday to take charge of the work.

Steamer for N. Y. Bay Regatta.

Over the Kill von Kull course to-morrow afternoon the New York Bay Regatta Association will endeavor to complete its programme of rowing events which was postponed from Saturday, Aug. 29, owing to the heavy storm which prevailed during the afternoon of that day. Vice President "Morrie" Cornell of the Union Boat Club has chartered the steamer Fulton Market for the accommodation of the contesting oarsmen, club members, and guests. The steamer will leave the Union Boat Clubhouse on the Harlem River at 10 A. M., calling at the Hudson Boat Club landing at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and North River at noon, and at the Battery landing at 1:15 P. M., to take the guests to the scene of the regatta.

PITTSBURG BANKER MISSING.

Slavic Depositors Clamor at His Doors for Their Money—Branch Bank in Butler Also Closed.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—Arthur Amiesen, banker, steamship agent, and foreign collector and the proprietor of the Slavia Exchange Bank, has been missing from his place of business since Aug. 18, and many of his clients among the Hungarians, Slavs, Poles, and Russians besieged his closed office doors to-day seeking the return of their deposits or assurance of their safety. The aggregate of these sums it is believed will reach $40,000.

To-day John Massick issued a foreign attachment against Amiesen, with whom Amiesen kept an account, is summoned as garnishee. Massick sues to recover $400 deposited with Amiesen.

Amiesen is said to be of Galicia, Austria, and George Ellis Grivicic, the Austro-Hungarian Consul here, is inquiring into the man's affairs. The missing man is said to have conducted a branch bank in Butler, Penn., called the Standard Exchange. This institution was closed on Tuesday, and the two ostensible proprietors, Packvosky and Matiasiac, are in jail there charged with embezzlement of sums which are expected to reach a total of $20,000.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M., Americans League. Greater N. Y. vs. Philadelphia. B'way & 166th St. Ladies' day to-day.—Adv.

HUDSON RIVER GOLFERS

Championship Tournament Begins on Dutchess Club Links.

Van Etten Wins Gold Medal for Low Score in Qualifying Round—Many Prizes Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Nearly forty golfers started in the tournament to-day on the links of the Dutchess Golf and Country Club for the championship of the Hudson River Golf Association. The first set of sixteen in the eighteen-hole qualifying round were eligible to play for the championship, while the second set played for a cup presented by Horatio N. Bain. E. Van Etten of the Kingston Golf Club won the gold medal for the lowest score in the medal play round, 88 strokes, beating C. R. Tillette of the Hudson Club by 1 stroke.

Louis P. Myers, the present championship holder, of the Seacgkill Golf Club, near Yonkers, did not compete. One match play round was finished in the afternoon for the cups, and a third cup was offered for those who did not get in the second set by A. G. Tobey. The players, with results of the match play rounds, are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
L. E. Van Etten, Kingston	45	43	88
C. R. Gillette, Hudson	43	47	90
F. D. Dewey, Kingston	45	46	91
A. B. Coykendall, Kingston	45	47	92
F. B. Rossire, Sackkill	44	48	92
E. E. Eastmead, Poughkeepsie	46	46	92
D. Van Etten, Kingston	44	48	92
G. P. Tiffany, Powelton	50	44	94
J. Chadwick, Powelton	46	48	94
J. Fallon, Poughkeepsie	46	48	94
W. A. Adriance, Poughkeepsie	47	47	94
W. N. Wetteran, Poughkeepsie	45	47	92
John Smith, Powelton	49	46	95
W. H. Sherrill, Poughkeepsie	47	49	96
W. Hilton, Powelton	48	48	96
W. Farquhar, Mt. Pleasant	47	51	98
W. K. Gillette, Hudson	55	43	98
H. S. Belknap, Poughkeepsie	50	48	98
J. R. Taylor, Powelton	51	48	99
T. Bailey, Kingston	52	47	100
F. D. Coykendall, Kingston	48	52	100
G. Seaman, Poughkeepsie	49	51	100
L. Moore, Poughkeepsie	48	53	101
H. Kenworthy, Poughkeepsie	51	51	102
R. D. Osterholt, Kingston	50	54	104
F. Bain, Powelton	54	50	104
J. F. Hobbie, Mt. Pleasant	53	52	105
H. Nelson, Poughkeepsie	57	48	105
R. Moseley, Powelton	52	53	105
C. A. Boody, Nyack	57	49	106
C. Prestbry, Cassing	59	47	106
A. H. Vail, Poughkeepsie	53	54	107

Championship.—First Round.—Chadwick beat Sherrill, by 2 and 1; Van Etten beat Coykendall, 6 and 4; Farquhar beat Rossire, 6 and 2; Tiffany beat Adriance, 3 and 2; Gillette beat Wetteran, 3 and 1; Hilton beat Dewey, 4 and 2; J. G. Van Etten beat Smith, 5 and 3; Pelton beat Eastmead, 2 and 1.

Bain Cup.—First Round.—Boody beat Bain, 1 up; Headley beat Belknap, 2 and 1; Nelson beat Prestley, 4 and 3; Moore beat Foster, 3 and 1; Coykendall beat Kenworthy, 3 and 1; Seaman beat Hobbie, 6 and 4; Taylor beat Osterholt, 7 and 6; Gillette beat Vail, 1 up.

Tobey Cup.—First Round.—Sherrill beat Mumford, 5 and 6; Chadwick, a bye; Bartlett beat Haldane, by default; Collingwood beat Bingham, 6 and 6.

Two rounds for each cup will be played to-morrow, and the finals will be played on Saturday.

Westbrook Golf Tournament.

Some close matches were played yesterday on the Westbrook Golf Club links in the competitions for the trophies offered for the club's open tournament. The results of the rounds are:

President's Cup.—First Match Play Round—Chisholm Beach, Point Judith, beat Harold Tappin, Westbrook, 4 up and 3 to play; R. D. Bokum, Jr., Glenview, beat Miss Mallouf, Fox Hills, 4 up and 3 to play; Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, beat W. M. Sinclair, Bellport, 4 up and 2 to play; Harry Hollins, Jr., Westbrook, beat P. C. Jennings, Westbrook, 3 up and 4 to play; Irving S. Brown, Bellport, beat H. Cary Innis Arden, 5 up and 3 to play; E. C. Sawyer, Midland, beat George E. Watson, Westbrook, 9 up and 7 to play; Donald Macmillar, Midland, beat J. H. Hyde, South Shore, 3 up and 1 to play; E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, beat W. J. Hyde, South Shore, 6 up and 4 to play.

Second Round—Bokum beat Beach, 2 up; Hollins beat Livingston, 2 up; Macmillar beat Brown, 3 up and 1 to play; Knapp beat Sawyer, 4 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—W. M. Vanderbilt, Westbrook, beat E. C. Watson, Westbrook, 5 up and 4 to play; W. S. Eday, Westchester Country, drew a bye; S. K. Deforest, Shinnecock, beat F. W. Taylor, Philadelphia, 4 up and 2 to play; G. Carman, Westbrook, beat H. S. Jennings, Westbrook, 2 up.

Nyack's Tennis Tournament.

The third day of play in the open tennis tournament on the courts of the Nyack Country Club, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., brought all of the events into active competition. Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, the woman national champion, defeated Mrs. George L. Chapman, the champion of the Hudson River Association, after three sets of the hardest and most dashing tennis yet seen in the meeting. In the opening set Miss Moore's steadiness won at 6—4, although all of the points in the games touched deuce. Mrs. Chapman became the aggressor in the second set and led at 5—2 and 40—15. At this point she was within one stroke of the victory, but she had the misfortune to slip and lose her hold on her racquet, so that Miss Moore was able to make a place shot and follow it up with another that brought the points to deuce. Miss Moore finally took the game and the next two, bringing the games to 5—all by her spirited volleying. Mrs. Chapman was successful in taking the set at 8—7, only to lose the last and deciding set, as she was unable to ke

JOCUND WON A FAST RACE

Two-Year-Old Colt Finished a Mile in a Gallop in 1:38 2-5.

Leonora Loring Had an Easy Victory for the Flight Stakes at Sheepshead Bay.

Jocund, esteemed by racegoers simply as a colt of amazing courage and consistency, but heretofore classed as of the second rate division of the season's two-year-olds, achieved fame at a bound yesterday on the Sheepshead Bay race course, when, in a mile race for horses of all ages this stout-hearted son of Mirthful and Flower Dellis galloped in front from end to end and won in a romp in the fast time of 1:38 2-5.

The performance was one that, by the force of its merit, threw the single stake event of the afternoon's programme into eclipse, and made the victory of Leonora Loring for the Flight a matter of secondary importance.

Jocund's race was the fastest at the distance of the meeting, and the colt carried only eighty-four pounds, but for all that the winner's race was one to be remembered, especially as John A. Drake, when he bought Jocund from Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., a few days ago, for a price reported to be $16,000, was credited with saying that his greatest hope for the colt was that he might become "useful as a selling plater." The Mirthful colt, ridden by the apprentice A. Brennan, started favorite in the second race of the programme, the field for which was made up of four two-year-old colts, and one three-year-old filly, but Jocund went away so far in front that he had the others tiptoed from the start, and, after setting a terrific pace, winning well off before Mohawk, with Race King, another two-year old, third.

For the Flight Stakes, one of the older events of the Coney Island Jockey Club's fixtures, a light field ran, with Leonora Loring, with 107 pounds, the favorite at odds on, and Shot Gun the next best backed of the four that opposed her. The race was run down the full seven furlongs of the Futurity course, and against a strong breeze, but in spite of that handicap Leonora Loring, in front all the way, won, tiring and stopping at the end, in 1:25 1-5, time that made a new record for the stakes, and came within a fifth of a second of the track record.

The 50 to 1 chance, Ostrich, caused a surprise by taking the first event, and other races were won by Carbuncle and Conundrum. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

J. B. Haggin's Ostrich, b. c., by Order-Plumage, 112 pounds, (Gray,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1.. 1
The Mexican Stable's Eagle, ch. g., 106, (Higgins,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
The Dunks Stable's Rob Roy, ch. g., 106, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:08. Won handily by two lengths; a head between second and third. Oriel, Flag Officer, Connolly, Clytie, Red Light, Huzzah, Dukedom, Belle of Belle Meade, Cradell, Sylisa, Purple Iris, Highwind, Carmelite, Gananogue, Warwick, Telephone, San Remo, and Miss Melrose also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by Charles Littlefield.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, non-winners at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, penalties and allowances; one mile.

John A. Drake's Jocund, ch. c., 2 years, by Mirthful-Flower Dellis, 84 pounds, (A. Brennan,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 5..... 1
John W. Schorr's Monarch, br. c., 2, 94, (Reed,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 2
O. L. Richard's Race King, ch. c., 2, 89, (O'Brien,) 4 to 1 and even..... 3
Time—1:38 2-5. Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third. Adios and Volcan also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; one furlong on the main track.

John E. Madden's Adbell, b. c., by Pinaldi-Nahma, 129 pounds, (O'Neill,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5..... 1
J. A. Higgins's Chequers, Blue, b. c., 117, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
Max Asch's Luxembourg, ch. c., 112, (Gray,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 3
Time—:13 2-5. Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third. Divination, Batta, Valour, Wotan, Masedo, Rain or Shine, Topic, Tomood, Revane, Jacquin, and Briarthorpe also ran. Value to the winner, $920. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, special weights, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the Futurity course.

W. C. Whitney's Leonora Loring, b. f., 4 years, by Dr. McBride-Hayden, 107 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 5 and even..... 1
E. R. Thomas's Young Henry, b. g., 5, by Henry Young-Volanders, 112, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
W. Gerling's Shot Gun, b. c., 3, by Artillery-Princess Norelli, 113, (Fuller,) 4 to 1 and even..... 3
Time—1:25 1-5. Won ridden out by a length; four lengths between second and third. Miss Woltex, 107, (O'Neill,) 7 to 1 and 6 to 5, and Phaler, 3, 110, (Gray,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $3,700. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Carbuncle, br. h., 6 years, by Hindoo-Garnet, 109 pounds, (Redfern,) 8 to 2 and 7 to 5..... 1
W. L. Oliver's Lord Badge, b. g., 4, 108, (Higgins,) 7 to 2 and even..... 2
H. P. Bell's Gold Bell, b. g., 5, 103, (Hicks,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3
Time—2:07 4-5. Won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; a length and a half between second and third. Chenewind, Moondalay, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $1,105. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

The Manhattan Stable's Conundrum, b. g., 5 years, by Charade-Lydia Belle, 105 pounds, (Hicks,) 16 to 5 and 9 to 5..... 1
T. D. Sullivan's Ernest Farham, b. c., 4, 107, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 2
F. Midgeley's Tribes Hill, br. c., 4, 113, (Pickering,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3
Time—1:49. Won ridden out; a length and a length between second and third. Stonewall, Jane Holly, Past, Mary Worth, Castalian, Lord Advocate, Carroll D., Ella Snyder, Dekaber, The Spinster, and Harrison also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Winner trained by E. H. Garrison.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Thistle Heather, Graceful, Vagary, Paletta, Marjoram, Handsome Mary, Gay Crossing, and Miss Minola, 109 pounds each; Marmalade, Ancestor, October Flower, Outcome, Dimple, Armenia, Marmee, Tepee, Charlie, and Gamestress, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights; one mile. Nio Longworth, Spring Silk, Royal Pirate, and Canna Ball, 112 pounds each, and Sentinel, Tact, Rockhart, Tiptoes, Queen Elizabeth, Erbe, Medal, Calcutta, Mollie Monopole, Wyefield, Miss Beebe, Hugh C. Barrett, and Paget, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for three-year-olds; special weights; penalties and allowances; six and a half furlongs on the turf course. Highball, 122 pounds; Bobadil, Molinas, Wotan, Requiter, and Montana King, 105 each; Grenade, 103; Bryn Mawr, and Yellow Hammer, 100 each, and Responsive, Resentment, and Dimple, 97 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile. Olympian, 126 pounds; Duke of Kendal, 123; Tandem, 118; Lord Neville, 115; April Shower, and Yellow Tail, 108 each; The Rhymer, 107; Briland, 106; Janeway, 100; Adios and Bobadil, 97 each, and Slidell, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $5,000 down to $500; six and a half furlongs on the Futurity course. Toscan, 114 pounds; Desmurrer, 113; Henry Clay Rye, 110; Ascension, Ryland, and Mamie Worth, 108 each; Van Ness, Bonner, and Trinity Bell, 107 each; Operator, Captivator, Tom O'Brother, and King Pepper, 105 each; Stayve, 1047 Interval, and Elsie L., 103 each; Christmatus, 98, and Prince Ching, 95. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each to Hatfield for Prince Ching, Operator, Elsie L., Stayve, King Pepper, Ascension, Mamie Worth, and Christmatus.

SIXTH RACE.—The Russett Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf course. The Picket, 135 pounds; Daughterwas, 110; Shorthose, 108; His Emerald, 106; Yellow Tail, 104; Sheriff Bell, 90, and Colonsay, 87.

Politician Turfman to Retire.

The announcement was made yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay race course that State Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn had determined to retire from the turf temporarily at least, and had made arrangements with the Fasig-Tipton Company to sell out the stable of horses that this season has represented Senator McCarren. The Brooklyn politician, according to reports current at the race track, has had an unusually disastrous season since the opening of the Aqueduct track in the Spring, his horses having captured but a meagre share of the stakes and purses they raced for.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 10.—Brokers representing M. C. D. Borden are in the market for print cloths, and up to noon to-day they had secured at least 50,000 pieces for delivery in October, November, and December, at 3½ cents. In addition to these sales, about 70,000 pieces of other goods, principally twenty-eight-inch, 64x60s, were disposed of on the basis of 3¾ cents a pound, and the demand was not supplied. Printers and converters are in the market today for goods of print-cloth construction, and the tone of the trading is firm.

Manufacturers are meeting the bids with considerable freedom, in the expectation that the price of cotton will drop in the next three weeks. The bidding for regulars is quite brisk to-day, and it is expected that 64 cents will be quoted for them within a short time.

Schuetzen Corps at Cape May.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 10.—The New York Schuetzen Corps, in command of Capt. John G. Tholke, which arrived here last evening by special train, had its forty-sixth annual shoot on the beach front this morning. There are nearly 500 in the party, including the women. A banquet followed by a ball occurred this evening at the Stockton Hotel. On either side of the toastmaster sat Mayor Thomas W. Millet of Cape May and Mayor Franklin P. Stoy of Atlantic. The band of Troop A of the New York State National Guard furnished the music. The party will return to New York to-morrow evening.

Offered to Sell Rig for 50 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Frank, the nine-year-old son of Robert Lewis of George and Albany Streets, ran away from home yesterday and went to South River on a trolley car. He had no money to make the trip home, so he stole a horse and wagon standing in front of Herrmann's grocery store and drove home. On the outskirts of the city he offered to sell the rig to a farmer for fifty cents. The boy was turned over to the police. Mr. Herrmann admired the lad's nerve so much that he refused to make a complaint against him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Bradley Burr Company's carriage and wagon works were burned here to-day. The loss amounted to about $30,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 10.—Fire to-day burned the large farm buildings of Willie B. Hall, on Brooks Street, five miles out. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $4,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:45 A. M.—528 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; Robert Dhes; damage, $35.

2:20 A. M.—110 Centre Street; Charles Simmons; damage, $1,000.

2:55 A. M.—389 Eighth Avenue; Joseph Levy & Son; damage, $25.

3:00 A. M.—441-445 East Fifty-third Street; Blomo Feed Company; damage, $10,000.

9:40 A. M.—1,974 Third Avenue; Henry Fellerius; damage, $500.

11:45 A. M.—301 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Minnie Morris; damage, $50.

12:15 P. M.—96 Spring Street; Victor Achilles; no damage.

2:25 P. M.—86 Elm Street; Charles Dayton; damage slight.

3:02 P. M.—92 Columbia Street; Sarah Sherios; damage, $5.

4:20 P. M.—9 Gouverneur Street; Palmer & Emberle; damage slight.

8:35 P. M.—1,610 Broadway; Frederick Duhiman; damage, $5.

9:10 P. M.—94 West Thirty-second Street; Miss H. Marston; damage, $75.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A disturbance was noted Thursday morning over the Western Bahamas, and it rapidly increased in intensity during the day without apparent movement, as there are only slight indications to-night of its presence, as shown by reports from the Florida Peninsula. There are also some appearances of a local disturbance near the mouth of the Mississippi River. It is impossible at this time to furnish any information as to the future development and direction of these disturbances, but they are beyond the limit of observation, but storm warnings have been ordered from Charleston to New Orleans, and advices sent to all Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Conditions are also unsettled over the northeastern part of the country, and there have been generally showers in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake region. There were also local showers on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast, in the Southwest, and extreme Northwest.

Temperatures have risen in the Atlantic States and the Central West, and have fallen considerably from the West Gulf States northeastward into the lower lake region, and in the extreme Northwest. In the latter district, including the Northern Plateau, they are 13 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be fresh south; on the South Atlantic Coast increasing and shifting, probably becoming high on south portion; on the East Gulf Coast increasing east to north, probably becoming high on east portion; on the upper lakes fresh and variable, and on the lower lakes fresh west to south.

Steamers departing for European ports Friday will have fresh south winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

There will be showers Friday in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, the northwestern upper lake region, the Missouri Valley, the Northwest, the Central Rocky Mountain region and Utah, and showers or rains Saturday in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, the Southern States, and the south plateau. It will be cooler Friday from the lower lake region eastward, in the Central Rocky Mountain region, the Dakotas, and Minnesota, and cooler Saturday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the middle and south slopes, and the extreme Southwest. It will be warmer Saturday in the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

New England, showers Friday, cooler except in Maine; Saturday unsettled; fresh winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Eastern Pennsylvania, showers and cooler Friday; Saturday fair, warmer; light south winds.

Virginia, fair in south, showers and cooler in north portion, Friday; fresh south winds; Saturday fair.

Delaware, showers Friday; fresh south winds; Saturday fair.

New Jersey, showers and cooler Friday; fresh south winds; Saturday fair.

Eastern New York, showers and cooler Friday; fresh south winds; Saturday fair, warmer in interior.

North Carolina, fair Friday; fresh south to east winds; Saturday partly cloudy.

South Carolina, fair Friday, except showers on the coast; increasing east winds on the coast; Saturday fair in north; showers in south portion.

North Dakota, rain Friday; cooler in east and south portion; Saturday fair, warmer.

South Dakota, rain Friday; cooler in central and east portions; Saturday fair.

West Virginia, showers and cooler Friday; Saturday fair, warmer.

Western Pennsylvania, fair Friday; Saturday showers and warmer; fresh winds, mostly south.

Western New York, clearing and cooler Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by showers; fresh south winds.

Minnesota, rain and cooler Friday; Saturday probably fair; fresh brisk winds, becoming north.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers and cooler to-day; fresh south winds; warmer to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1902.	Times. 1903.
3 A. M.	68	66
6 A. M.	67	67
9 A. M.	69	70
12 M.	67	74
3 P. M.	69	77
6 P. M.	68	76
9 P. M.	66	74
12 P. M.	66	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 350 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1902	68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 68 degrees and at 8 P. M. 76 degrees, the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 3:45 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 1 A. M. At 8 A. M. the humidity was 86 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 66 per cent.

SHOOTING AT SEA GIRT

Leech Cup Team Won by Corp. C. B. Winder of Ohio.

Old Guard of Massachusetts Beat New York Veterans — Company Team, Inter-Club, Carbine, and Tyro Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, Sept. 10.—This was "house-cleaning day" at the rifle shooting tournament, for three unfinished matches were cleaned up before the scheduled events were shot. The "left overs" were the Leech Cup, company team, and inter-club matches, and the scheduled events were the carbine, company tyro, and veteran company matches.

There were 211 entries for the Leech Cup match, shot in squadded competition at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Each contestant was allowed seven shots at each distance. The winner receives the cup and a gold badge. The second high man receives $25, the third $15, the fourth $10, and the fifth $5. The cup was won by Corp. C. B. Winder of Ohio, who scored 94 at the three ranges. The scores of the next fourteen high men are appended:

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
James H. Keough, Mass.	35	31	31	90
J. D. Upton, Mass.	29	33	31	91
R. B. Bowen, Rhode Island	30	32	31	91
Major G. E. Kemp, Penn.	28	30	32	90
W. L. Lanschner, New York	28	31	31	90
Lieut. A. H. Wells, New York	27	32	33	92
Thomas Osmond, Mass.	31	30	31	92
Lieut. A. E. Ramsey, New York	32	29	30	91
S. I. Scott, Maryland	28	30	28	86
R. S. Hale, Mass.	29	29	29	87
Lieut. Turnbull, New Jersey	28	31	28	87
Lieut. H. C. Bell, New Jersey	28	28	32	88
Sergt. Major Hayes, U. S. M. Corps	31	34	31	96
E. A. Jeffords, Penn.	32	24	29	85

Newark's troopers captured the carbine team match shot at 200 and 600 yards. There were eight entries, and the total at the two ranges was 279 points. The winning team's full score:

	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Capt. W. A. Bryant	47	50	97
Lieut. B. R. Boome	51	33	84
Sergt. C. E. Burgess	47	30	77
Sergt. William Robinson	47	29	76
Sergt. Franklin Phillips	34	27	55
Total	146	133	379

The company team match was won by Company I, Second District of Columbia, with a total score of 313. Company C, Seventh New York, made the same score, but lost because Private D. Myers's first shot was a three. There were no threes in the winning team's score. The full score of the winning team:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private M. Appleby	50	34	84
Private E. Scott	50	31	81
Capt. Alexander Summers	46	32	80
Sergt. C. E. Groome	50	34	84
Private R. L. Pyle	51	33	84
Total	149	164	313

Fifteen teams competed in the inter-club match shot at 200 yards for the rifle club championship of the United States. It went to the Manhatan Rifle and Revolver team, which made a score of 218. The rifle club of New York's Seventh Regiment was second with a score of 197, and the Old Guard of Massachusetts was third with 195. Other scores were:

Seventy-first New York team	193
Twelfth New York	193
Company A, Sixth Massachusetts	192
Seventy-first New York, second team	192
Pennsylvania State Rifle Association	190
Massachusetts Rifle Association	188
First New Jersey	187
Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, second team	180
Cottage Rifle and Revolver Association of Jersey City	179
Fourth New Jersey	177
Old Guard, New York	161
Squadron A, New York	Withdrew

A protest was entered by the representatives of New York's Seventh Regiment rifle club team against the consideration of the winning team's score, charging that the Manhattan team had entered non-club members. The specific instance cited was that of Private George E. Cook of the District of Columbia, who, it was claimed, was enrolled in the Manhattan club within an hour before the match.

Thirty-four teams, each composed of three men, finished in the tyro company team match, shot at 500 and 900 yards. It was won by Company F, Fifth Maryland, with a total score of 271.

Only two teams entered for the veteran organization team match—the Old Guard of Massachusetts and the Old Guard of New York. Each team was made up of six men, who fired 10 shots at 200 yards. The Massachusetts squad won with a score of 340, which was 30 more than their competitors. The individual scores of the New York team were:

James McNevin	33	Thomas Conroy	34
Leroy Taylor	34	F. W. Timpson	36
T. Keller	34	E. F. Moore	37

To-morrow the Dryden trophy match will be shot.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America was held here this evening. Senator John F. Dryden, the donor of the trophy in the Dryden Match, to be shot to-morrow, was elected an honorary director for life. The following were elected Directors to serve for three years: Gen. George W. Wingate, New York; Gen. Bird W. Spencer, New Jersey; Gen. George H. Harries, District of Columbia; Gen. George E. F. Howard, New Jersey; Major James A. Drain, District of Columbia; Capt. E. L. Zalinski, United States Army, (retired,) and Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York.

The following were elected Directors also to serve three years: Col. W. P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army; Gen. F. S. Tuttle, Rhode Island; Major Seldi Briggs, New York; Col. Estey, Vermont, and Major Carl A. Wagner, Minnesota.

Secretary Albert S. Jones was presented with a silver loving cup as a token of the appreciation of the services he has rendered during the past three years.

Addresses, having reference to the advances that are being made in rifle shooting and in the work of the association, were delivered by Gen. Wingate, Gen. Spencer, President Howard and Gen. Harries, Vice President of the Association; Major Guilfoyle, United States Army; Col. Raspopoff, Military Attaché at the Russian Embassy at Washington, and several others.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:56	Sun sets...6:17	Moon rises...9:57

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:04	Gov. Isl'd...10:20	H. Gate...12:13
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:20	Gov. Isl'd...10:36	H. Gate...12:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Buenos Ayres, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	8:00 A. M.
Cedric, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seneca, Nassau and Tampico	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

Afghan Prince, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	8:00 P. M.	.....
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Flandria, Port de Paix, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	.....
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Trinidad and Grenada	10:00 A. M.	.....
Huron, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	.....
Manzanillo, La Guayra...	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Moseba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Princess Irene, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Andrew, Antwerp	.....	.....
Trinidad, St. Croix and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Port au Prince and West Indian ports	8:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	.....	11:00 A. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Roma, Naples	.....	.....
Saratoga, Panama and Jamaica	.....	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday.) Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Tuesday. Mails for Belgium, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. Mails for Progreso, Sundays at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mondays at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Sonoma cannot carry the entire mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 6:30 A. M., and 8:30 A. M. Sundays at 6:30 A. M. and 8:30 A. M.—and 6:30 P. M. will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shawmut. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 5:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 18; Sydney, Aug. 17; Auckland, Aug. 21, and Honolulu, Sept. 1, reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched East at 6 P. M. Sept. 8, and are due in New York on the morning of Sept. 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 11.

Apache, Jacksonville, Sept. 10.
Buenos Ayres, Cadiz, Aug. 30.
Citta di Palermo, Palermo, Aug. 21.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 6.
El Paso, Galveston, Sept. 5.
La Savoie, Havre, Sept. 5.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Aug. 28.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

Blucher, Hamburg, Sept. 3.
Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
Celtic, Liverpool, Sept. 4.
New York, Southampton, Sept. 5.
Pisa, Hamburg, Sept. 5.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.

Allendale, St. Lucia, Sept. 5.
Columbia, Glasgow, Sept. 5.
La Gascogne, Havre, Sept. 5.
La Porte, St. Lucia, Sept. 5.

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

Caracas, La Guayra, Sept. 2.
El Dia, Galveston, Sept. 8.
Minneola, London, Sept. 5.
Piemonte, Barbados, Sept. 6.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 5.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Sept. 5.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 8.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 8.
Lahn, Genoa, Sept. 4.
Protous, New Orleans, Sept. 10.
Tymeric, Barry, Sept. 1.

Yucatan, Colon, Sept. 8.

Arrived.

SS Princess Irene, (Ger.,) Dannemann, Genoa Aug. 27, Naples 28th, and Gibraltar 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Norddeutscher Lloyd. SS Alene, (Nor.,) Meyer, Maracaibo Aug. 30, Curacao 31st and La Guaira Sept. 1, with mdse. to Boulton, Biles & Ballett. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. Aug. 9.

SS Marsheness, (Br.,) Casey, Manaos Aug. 23, Para 26th, and Barbados Sept. 2 with mdse. mails, and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Catania, Erickson, Port Arthur, Texas, Sept. 2, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

SS Julia Luckenbach, Alfinson, Port Arthur Aug. 31, with oil to the Standard Oil Company; vessel to L. Luckenbach.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Alva Castle, (Br.,) Johnstone, Mosel Bay Aug. 12, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Seminole, Staples, Philadelphia, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hamilton, Sosa, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Niagara, O'Keefe, Tampico Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 10, 8:00 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS City of Memphis, for Savanah.
SS Maffit Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Korona, (Br.,) for St. Kitt's, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS New York, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana and Mexican ports.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Mar, for Galveston.

Spoken.

Bark Kate F. Troop, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York for Zanzibar, was spoken Sept. 3 in latitude 31, longitude 42.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Carpathia, (Br.,) Capt. Barr, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Allix, from New York, arr. at Pauillac at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Grapenee, (Br.,) Capt. Tocque, from New York for Para, sld. from Barbados yesterday.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York, arr. at Ymuiden yesterday.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York via Marseilles and Leghorn, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) Capt. McDowell, from New York, via Aden, &c., arr. at Manila yesterday.

SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) Capt. Demeo, for New York, sld. from Almeria Sept. 5.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 1:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, from New York for Christiansand, Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Albenga, (Ger.,) Capt. Petersen, from Manila, via Singapore, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Somerset, (Br.,) Capt. Barter, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 5:30 A. M. Sept. 11.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Aug. 29 to Sept. 12, 2:30 P. M. Main or Saloe 12th DAY. Golden Rod And 4 Other Races. Russet Handicap

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Take ferry foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M. and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th Street, Brooklyn,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

Money easy, 2@2½ per cent.

The Stock Exchange's lethargy yesterday was aroused by an incident of a not altogether agreeable sort. The business was proceeding in the sleepy fashion recently so familiar when it was noticed that the sales of Steel were upon a liberal scale, and before the day was done 66,000 shares had been sold at concessions of 1½ points, the close being at 20⅛, lower even than in the little panic of last month. The preferred did not touch its previous low record of 67, but closed at the day's lowest, 69¾, and a fall of 1⅛. There are two noticeable things about this decline. It is in the face of undoubted buying by individuals, and by strong inference is by a few persons. When the books were last opened there was rush to transfer stocks bought on the decline, 2,000 new accounts being opened in the preferred alone. The number of new holders of the common was also large, although not precisely known publicly. In both common and preferred the remarkable thing was the large number of small holders, the majority being for 200 shares and less. It was not such owners that put orders to sell 10,000 shares into the hands of one broker. It is not a certainty that the large seller and suppositious insider is more correct in his action than the small holder. He may have private information, and he may also have personal reasons not effective in the case of small owners who have no other interests to protect, nor any special reason for freedom from old connections. That Thursday's cut in iron was influential appears from the sympathetic weakness of Tennessee Coal, which also fell 1¼. Steel ought to be less affected by the cut in iron, unless the fall in the trust's shares is to be interpreted to mean that it can hold prices better than business. Is it to be inferred that the big makers have held the steel market steady, and the smaller independents are absorbing the business? The Steel Trust has served such an excellent purpose in preventing prices from ballooning that it has been hoped, in interests larger even than its own, that it might prevent them from collapsing, and this hope will not be abandoned upon one day's sales for reasons not explicitly known. Atchison was more active than Steel and lost a fraction. Brooklyn Rapid Transit fell to 42½, a loss for the day of 1⅝. In other quarters dullness and heaviness prevailed, although there were advances enough to make the list irregular.

The Bank of England made a good weekly but a bad yearly comparison, affording in this respect a contrast with our own banking situation. Our yearly comparison is excellent, but the weekly comparisons, which have given observers so much anxiety, are unfavorable for normal reasons, which should be familiar and well enough understood to prevent such inferences as have been drawn upon both sides of the ocean. The point of the Bank of England's statement is not the week's improvement in the reserve, but the loss in cash continuously through several years. The week's loss of £1,214,520 bullion leaves but £34,286,654, against £37,545,873 last year, and more in 1901. The Government deposits are the smallest in three years, and the Government borrowing is the largest for the same period. At the same time the loans ("other securities") are smaller than usual. In other words, while our situation has deteriorated through speculative expansion, the English situation is oppressed by the waste of war, reflected in large Government emissions which have been taken up by those unable to pay for them, with the corollary of sacrifice sales (so familiar here) of the best securities for purposes of liquidation. It was thought by some at the time that the Bank raised its rate that the English situation would be relieved in part at our expense, through withholding our usual supplies of gold. But it is the Continental exchanges which are advancing. Our exchange fell sharply yesterday, in advance of the usual supply of cotton bills, and, it was said, through lack of demand. It would not seem that England is in position to call in resources from us in its usual manner, nor to disturb our markets by large sales of stocks by real owners. Of course there is no obstacle to speculative sales but those our market can deal with. Meanwhile we are receiving gold as usual, $300,000 of Klondike bullion being notified yesterday. Demands for currency from New Orleans are increasing and will increase with the growth of the cotton movement. It is disturbing, but it would be more disturbing if the money was not wanted or could not be furnished. Bulls and bears of course cannot leave this business to the banks in confidence that they will manage it as well as the case permits. Speculators must be interested in something, but other people can rely that the situation is better than last year, and is believed to be well in hand by those who should know.

During the session it was only known that the produce markets were weak. The Government crop report was not published until after the close and was not a factor in the day's dealings. It will prove a pleasant surprise to most, for the bears are always a minority. The details will be found in another column. It is enough to say here that both corn and wheat improved during August and promise to be above the average, and even to approach a record. The indicated yield of corn—2,380,598,000 bushels—discounts some frost damage, and leaves matters where they were thought to be a fortnight ago. Nature is doing her full share to help the situation.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	1½	Mo., Kan. & T.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Pacific Coast	½
Consol. Gas	1¼	Twin City	½
Del., L. & W.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Detroit Union Ry.	½	Wabash pf.	½
General Electric	½	Westinghouse	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½	West. Un. 1st pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Am. Ice	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	North American	1½
Atch. T. & S. F.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Tol. Ry. & L.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	U. S. Realty	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Int. Paper	3	U. S. Steel	1½
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Met. St. Ry.	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	2
Mexican Central	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. conv. 4s..3 | Det. City Gas 6s....2
C. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.3

Bonds Declined.

D., M. & M. 1 s. 5½s.1 | So. Ry., M. & O. 4s.1
L. & N., N. O. & | Stand. R. & T. 6s...5
Mob. 1st.....3½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 10	188,415
To date this year	118,216,807
Corresponding date last year	127,478,325

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 10	$522,500
To date this year	$458,252,050
Corresponding date last year	651,881,150

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Manhattan Railway.
Philadelphia Traction Company.

STEEL'S LOW PRICE.

Common Stock of the United States Corporation Down to the Lowest Figure on Record.

The financial district was somewhat disturbed yesterday by a drop in Steel Trust common stock to the lowest price on record, 20⅛, on selling that was said to represent the genuine liquidation of at least 10,000 shares for one single account, while scattered liquidation was also reported. All told, the day's trading in the stock amounted to 66,000 shares, with the final quotation at the lowest of the day, which compares with the previous low of 20⅝ recorded on Aug. 5 last. Incidentally the preferred stock sold below 70, but in this issue the liquidation was not on so extensive a scale and the support seemed to be better.

Various reasons were offered for the selling and various reports told of the source of the selling. Best information is that the selling was for Western account, and was merely a continuation of the movement begun some days ago by Harris, Gates & Co. As for the reasons, the two given most attention were, first, that the orders of the company were showing a marked falling off, one statement being that present orders are less than 600,000 tons less than a year ago, and that for that reason the dividend would be reduced; second, that the owner of the stocks had simply been hard pressed for money and was selling them without cosideration of intrinsic worth and solely because the money was needed to protect other commitments; and, third, that an effort would be made by certain bondholders and preferred stockholders to obtain an injunction preventing the payment of the common stock dividend.

Whatever the reason—and it was not possible to obtain any accurate information yesterday—the declines had disquieting effect, because the stocks are so widely held that lower prices in them have heretofore always resulted in depressing sentiment.

Generally, the belief is that a falling off in business is the main reason for the selling of the stock, and that this foreshadows another period of stock market disturbance. As typical of this view is this statement by a well-known broker: "Weakness in Steel is due to the fact that is becoming more manifest that orders for new work are not coming in and many old orders are being cancelled on the ground that the corporations ordering them cannot finance their plans. The liquidation now starting in the Steel stocks may affect the rest of the list. The trouble with the market throughout has been that just about the time the general market seemed inclined to start up some new liquidation springs up and down prices go again."

At the offices of the corporation no statement could be obtained respecting the affairs of the company or the various rumors, but it was learned that nothing official regarding the amount of business being done by the company will be given out before the next quarterly meeting, due next month.

COTTON MARKET IRREGULAR.

There was very little doing in the cotton market yesterday, with the movement of prices altogether erratic, but with the final figures in favor of the bulls working for higher prices. There was no news of consequence during the day except a report that Col. Brown was predicting a squeeze of the shorts and that Theodore H. Price had changed from the bear to the bull side. This Mr. Price denied.

Dun's Review will to-morrow publish a report on cotton, as obtained from its correspondents, to this effect: "In the South the weather is favorable for cotton, the crop is maturing rapidly, and picking is general. There is every indication of a large yield and of fair quality. In Georgia there are some reports of rust and shedding and damage due to extreme hot weather, but the plant is well fruited and a yield equal to last year is promised. In Mississippi there has been some rust and shedding, and recent cool weather has delayed the early opening to some extent, but a larger yield than the past three or four years is expected."

RECORD CUSTOMS DAYS.

Tuesday and Wednesday of this week were the busiest two consecutive days on record at the local Custom House, and the clerks were hard pressed to keep pace with the rush of business. On Tuesday 1,611 entries were handled, while on Wednesday the entries were 1,690. This compares with the previous best two consecutive days, Feb. 24 and 25, when on the first day 1,815 entries—the largest single day on record—were handled, and on the latter 1,532.

Acting Deputy Collector J. M. Lee said yesterday that this week's entries have been made up of all classes of goods, but with sugar imports exceptionally light, else the figures would have been much larger.

NO MONEY FOR MORTGAGES.

The head of one of the largest commission houses in the Street put out this bulletin yesterday:

"A mortgage broker tells me that he has $25,000,000 of gilt-edged first mortgages on city real estate he is trying to place, but can't get a dollar anywhere. The source of supply of this kind of business seems absolutely at an end."

MONEY MARKET SITUATION.

The demand on this city from interior points for currency steadily continues. Yesterday there was deposited at the Sub-Treasury $100,000 for transfer to New Orleans in connection with the cotton movement, while it was said that the large banks had made direct shipments to the South and West amounting, in the aggregate, to a considerable total.

A pleasing development of the day was a sharp break in exchange to 4.86¼, with the close at the lowest. Exchange bankers are predicting still lower quotations, and in some quarters the hope is held out that, with corn and cotton freely moving, gold imports may shortly appear.

BOX BOARD PRESIDENCY.

Interests identified with the United Box Board and Paper Company are still at work on the negotiations looking to a consolidation with that company of a number of independent box board manufacturers. These outside concerns include the Fairbanks & Williams Company, which operates plants in Chicago and at two or three other places. It is stated that if these negotiations are successfully concluded the probability is that O. G. Barber, President of the Diamond Match Company, who is associated with the Fairbanks & Williams Company, will become President of the United Box Board Company. The question of Mr. Barber's assuming the Presidency of the company has not yet, however, reached the point of definite settlement, for it depends altogether upon the outcome of the negotiations now under way, and it is said these are still far from completion.

New Exchange Member.

William T. Hyde has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Hyde is at the office of Ballard & De Cordova.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Missouri Edison and Union Electric Companies, capital $10,000,000, have been consolidated at St. Louis, taking the name of the former.

Coal and coke shipments over the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended Sept. 5, it is said, aggregated 818,415 tons. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 5, 23,004,153 tons, against 25,901,656 tons in the same period last year.

It is reported from London that an American syndicate is endeavoring to purchase the clay mines in Dorsetshire.

A plan to consolidate the leading wholesale grocers of Ohio into a ten-million-dollar New Jersey corporation, is said to be practically completed.

Shipments through the Sault Ste. Marie canals for August this year, it is said, amounted to 5,403,908 net tons, compared with 5,070,491 last year.

The stock of the Tri-Mountain Mining Company has been stricken from the listed department of the Boston Stock Exchange.

According to Detroit advices a company is being formed to develop electric power from the Huron River.

Dispatches from Louisville state that the readjustment of finances of the Louisville Railway has been completed, the old common stock being exchanged for three shares of new common and 55 per cent. in cash. The old preferred was exchanged for a like amount of 5 per cent. cumulative preferred and a bonus of 20 per cent. of new common.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent. for four, and 5½@6 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $160,329,163; balances, $7,763,950; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $588,019. Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; short bills, 3@3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.83¼ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾; demand, $4.86½; cables, $4.86⅝. Commercial bills were $4.82¼@4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 3-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94¾ and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40⅜@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 30c. discount; Chicago, 5c. discount; New Orleans, Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling 75c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c.

BETTER KNIT GOODS OUTLOOK.

Some of the Concerns Which Closed Owing to High Price of Cotton Are Reopening.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The high price of cotton, together with the attendant shortage, has been seriously interfering with the knitting mills within a radius of twenty-five miles. There is, however, some prospect that the new crop will change the bad conditions which have prevailed since the middle of July.

Many large concerns were forced to close for an indefinite period, and the harsh effect upon other business interests was quickly felt. All cotton manufacturing is done upon such a close margin that any solid rise in the price of raw material kills off what little profit there is in manufacturing, and as a result this class of work has caused operators all through the country to suffer.

While the outlook at present is not the most encouraging for producers of knit goods, it is considered better to run along for the present until the price of the commodity is fixed than to close the plants entirely. Another rise would entail great loss to many firms.

Large concerns in North Pownal, Vt., and Williamstown, Mass., have issued notices that their plants will resume operations Monday next. It is expected that other concerns will soon follow their lead, and as a result of the move thousands of workers will be again employed before Sept. 15.

THE LONDON MARKET.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day for settlement requirements, and discounts hardened.

On the Stock Exchange little was done beyond arranging the account. There was a slight, general improvement, but the market afterward became dull owing to the growing current uneasiness regarding the future of money, in addition to the Balkan trouble. Consols opened slightly better, but subsequently receded to the lowest figures since 1870, in consequence of talk of an early advance of the Bank of England's rate of discount to 5 per cent. Home rails reflected the prevailing depression.

Americans were irregular, but were about the only section showing firmness. Operators put them higher, hoping Wall Street would respond, failing which, however, they reacted and closed weak. Grand Trunk rose smartly as a result of the increase in traffic being over 50 per cent. above expectations; but afterward weakened.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 89 3-16; Consols for account, 89 5-16; Anaconda, 4¼; Atchison, 68⅝; Atchison preferred, 94¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 84; Canadian Pacific, 127⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34½; Chicago Great Western, 17¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 140⅝; De Beers, 30⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 25¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 80⅝; Erie, 30⅝; Erie first preferred, 69⅝; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville and Nashville, 109½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 20⅝; New York Central, 126; Norfolk and Western, 64⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ohio and Western, 23⅝; Pennsylvania, 64¼; Rand Mines, 9⅜; Reading, 27⅝; Reading first preferred, 80½; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 23⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 86½; Southern Pacific, 40⅜; Union Pacific, 77⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 22¾; United States Steel preferred, 71⅝; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 38.

Bar Silver, fine, 26 9-16d. per ounce.

Money, 2¾@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

The sum of £50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 85.72; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened irregular, but later became stronger on the report that there would be no advance in the London discount rate and the signing of the agreement for the Turkish debt unification. Internationals strengthened and at the close stocks were very firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 68,975,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 18,250,000f., gold in hand decreased 13,650,000f., bills discounted decreased 109,475,000f., silver in hand decreased 4,000,000f.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm and business was quiet.

Canadian Pacific declined.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £801,000, circulation decreased £413,000, bullion decreased £1,214,520, other securities decreased £1,255,000, other deposits decreased £3,102,000, public deposits decreased £182,000, notes reserve decreased £749,000. Government securities decreased £1,200,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 51.26 per cent., as compared with 49.49 per cent. last week. The rate of discount is unchanged at 4 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The money market continues quiet. Call loans, 3½@5 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4½ per cent.; New York funds, 20c discount; clearings, $19,073,770; balances, $1,022,371. The foreign exchange market is easy in tone. Actual rates, however, are unchanged.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was fairly active. Copper Range was active again and rather soft, with a loss of almost 2 points. United States Steel and Amalgamated contributed to the total transactions. Dominion Coal was weak; it fell to 73, but later recovered a part of its loss. Dominion Steel was firm. United Fruit held about par. Telephone was slightly heavy.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
825	Atchison	67⅞	66¾	66¾
130	Atchison pf.	91¾	91¼	91¼
10	Boston & Lowell	256	256	256
5	C., J. R. & S. Y. pf.	117	117	117
11	Con. & Pass pf.	167	167	167
11	*Pittsburg pf.	134½	134½	134½
300	Mass. Elec.	21½	21	21
108	Mass. Elec. pf.	79½	79	79
20	N. Y. N. H. & H.	197	196¾	197
11	Old Colony	204½	204	204
60	Rutland pf.	28	28	28
7	West End pf.	108	108	108

TELEPHONES.

217	American	132¾	132¼	132¼
125	Mexican	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
2	New England	124½	123¾	123¾
50	Western	12½	12½	12½

MISCELLANEOUS.

307	Am. Ag. Chem.	16	16	16
144	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80	79¾	79¾
30	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	17	17	17
137	*Am. Sugar	115¾	115	115¾
71	*Am. Sugar pf.	119	118¾	118⅝
56	Am. Woolen pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾
905	Dom. Iron & Steel	15	14	14
4	Edison	234	234	234
67	General Electric	164	163	164
327	Mass. Gas	36⅝	36	36⅛
161	Mass. Gas pf.	79½	79	79⅛
105	Pullman	219	218½	218½
20	Swift & Co.	105	105	105
60	United Fruit	101	100	101
3,455	*U. S. Steel	21⅜	20⅛	20⅛
688	U. S. Steel pf.	70¼	69¾	70

MINING.

200	Allouez	5¼	5⅛	5¼
1,240	Amalgamated	48¾	47⅝	47⅝
100	Am. Gold Dredging	1	1	1
100	Arnold	25c	25c	25c.
175	Bingham	35½	35	35
750	Bonanza	53c.	50c.	50c.
25	Centennial	19¾	19½	19
100	Cons. Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
10,018	Copper Range	65	63¾	64⅛
235	Daly-West	42¾	41¾	41⅝
1,285	Dominion Coal	73	71	71½
365	Elm River	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Franklin	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
500	Guanajuato	87½	87½	87½
75	Michigan	8	8	8
100	Mohawk	42	42	42
200	Mont. & Bos	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
16	Old Colony	1	1	1
1,297	Old Dominion	9¼	9¼	9¼
74	Osceola	90¾	89¾	90¾
3	Parrot	19½	19½	19½
430	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼
555	Shannon	10¼	10	10
10	Trinity	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
125	United States	20¾	19⅝	20
75	Utah	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
50	Winona	8	8	8
25	Wolverine	73	73	73
80	Wyandotte	1¼	1	1

British Columbia, 2 bid; 4 asked.
*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The chief attention to-day was given to United States Steel, which was freely sold and declined under the depressing influence of the New York market, closing at the lowest figures of the day. Reading also was sold at a fractional decline. The market otherwise was almost neglected, and closed unsettled and dull. Consolidated Lake Superior, on small dealings ended weak. Interest in the future of this company is unabated. The proceeding for a receivership progresses, but is confronted with the fact that the receiver, if appointed, will have nothing tangible to become possessed of, as the assets are pledged to Speyer & Co., and they are not taking part in the movement for a receivership.

Sales of stocks, 15,339 shares, and $49,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Railways Co.	45	45	45
400	Atchison	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝
918	Cambria Steel	21⅞	21¼	21¼
225	Con. Lake Superior	11-16	½	½
784	Con. Lake Superior pf.	5½	5	5¼
137	Con. Traction of N. J.	60¾	60	60
10	Investment Company	67	67	67
125	Lehigh Valley R. R.	40¾	40	40¼
61	Pennsylvania R. R.	62 7-16	62¼	62 7-16
12	Pennsylvania Salt Co.	110	110	110
45	Philadelphia Traction	96¾	96	96½
625	Philadelphia Electric	6 3-16	6	6 1-16
37	Philadelphia Company	40¾	39¾	40
7	Philadelphia Co. pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
4,510	Reading	27¼	26 15-16	27
6	Reading 1st pf.	40	40	40
400	Rock Island	29	28¾	29⅛
50	Susquehanna Steel	¾	¾	¾
15	United Gas Imp. Co.	84⅜	84¼	84¼
265	Union Traction	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
6,638	United States Steel	21¾	20¼	20¼
70	United States Steel pf.	70	69¾	70

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The market was uninteresting and devoid of any special feature. Price movements were narrow and had little effect on the market.

Money on call at 5@5½ per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 414 shares of stock and $30,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Ry	20½	20½	20½
50	Northern Central	100	100	100
115	Consolidated Gas	64½	64½	64½
50	Cotton Duck (t. repd.)	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	United Rys. & Electric	10¾	10¾	10¾
21	Citizens' National	29	29	29
9	Merchants' National	188	188	188
16	National Howard	11¾	11¾	11¾
35	Western National	39	39	39

BONDS.

$20,000	United Rys. & E. inc.	63¾	63¼	63¾
14,000	A. Coast Line con. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾
5,500	City 3½s, 1964	110	110	110

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—New York exchange was at 5 cents discount before clearings, and at par afterward. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

Swift's shares led in interest to-day. Boston buying orders put the price up to 106. Other issues were dead. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
220	American Can pf.	40¾	39¾	39¾
10	Met. L.	21	21	21
10	Met. L. pf.	71	71	71
40	National Biscuit	57¼	57	57½
35	National Biscuit pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾
35	National Biscuit pf.	101	100¾	101
50	Northwestern L.	20	20	20
10	South Side L.	99½	99½	99½
442	Swift & Co.	106	105	106

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were somewhat more diversified than they were the previous day, but nowhere in the list was there much activity with the single exception of Greene Consolidated Copper, which was conspicuously strong. In general, however, the trading was of the same lifeless kind as those interested in the market have had to be contented with for many weeks past. Most of the day's changes were restricted to small fractions, and had little or no significance.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER assumed the leadership of the market, but in the course it took it was alone, other stocks failing to show either the strength or the activity displayed by Greene. The advance in this stock to 20, the highest price recorded in some time, was accompanied by rumors that this strength was due to the probability that a dividend will be declared in a very short time. In some quarters it was even said that the Directors would meet to-day to make some distribution on the stock. Officers of the company say they know of no such meeting, the holding of which therefore seems very improbable. In fact, it is suggested that no dividend is to be looked for in the immediate future because of the policy that the company has been pursuing of putting its earnings of a large part of them into development work. The annual meeting of the stockholders is to be held next month, and a complete report of the company's operations are promised for that time.

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NEW ORLEANS RAILWAYS.—The report of the New Orleans Railways Company for the six months ended June 30 last contains the following statement of the results of operation during that period:

INCOME.

Dividends, interest, and undivided surplus on account of securities of constituent companies owned by the Railways Company	$424,220.30

CHARGES.

Taxes	$3,705.25
General expenses	9,595.93
Interest on bonds	400,702.50
	414,003.68
Surplus for six months ended June 30, 1903	$10,225.62

President Foster, commenting on the results shown, says:

"Considering the present transition state of the company, the large expenditures for improvements and betterments on which no financial results have as yet been realized, and the unexpected large charges which the company has had to meet, amounting during the six months to more than $150,000, the results are eminently satisfactory."

***

BAY STATE GAS.—No statement was issued yesterday, the last day for the deposit of Bay State Gas stock, as to the amount of stock that had been pledged under the plan of reorganization. As far as known yesterday at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the depositary under the plan, there is to be no further extension of time for the deposit of Bay State Gas stock.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	Am. Can pf.	40	39¾	40
600	Bay State Gas (old)	½	½	½
100	Con. Lake Superior	1	1	1
100	Con. Lake Superior pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	Dominion Securities	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Gold Hill Copper	¾	¾	¾
2,000	Greene Con. Copper	20	19¾	20
200	Meadow Brook	8½	8¼	8½
201	Interborough Rap. Tr.	97	97	97
200	Kitchener Mining	¾	¾	¾
100	Light, Fuel and Power	33½	33½	33½
610	Manhattan Transit	1¾	1¾	1¾
925	Montreal & Boston Con.	⅞	13-16	⅞
65	N. Y. Transportation	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Northern Securities	89¾	89¾	89¾
200	Seaboard Air Line	20½	20¾	20¾
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	34	34	34
400	Sentinole Mining	½	⅜	⅜
10	Standard Oil	610	610	610
500	Tennessee Copper	29	29½	29
300	Union Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Union Typewriter	106	106	106
100	United Copper	15¾	15¾	15¾
1,500	United Gas & Im. w. i. (Bay State Gas)	2¾	2¾	2¾

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	*Am. Writing Paper 5s.	69½	69½	69½

*Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	51	54	51	54
American Can	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
American Can pf.	39¾	40	40	40¼
American Chicle	100	108	100	108
American Chicle pf.	80	90	80	90
American De Forest	1	5	1	5
American Diesel Engine	15	16	15	16
American Graphite	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
American Malting	95	99	95	99
American Typefounders	29½	33	29½	33
Amer. Typefounders pf.	90	93	90	93
Automatic Heating	92	95	92	95
Amer. Writing Paper	3¾	3¼	3	3¼
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	12	13½	12	14
Amer. Writing Paper 5s.	69½	70	69	70
Bamberger De Lamar	2¾	3	2¾	3
Bowker's Cond. Milk	110	113	110	112
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	104	107	104	107
British Columbia Copper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Buffalo & Susque. R.	60	65	60	65
Buffalo & Susq. RR. pf.	85	90	86	90
California Copper	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Camden Land	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Casein Co. of America		10		10
Casein Co. of Am. pf.		65		65
Central Fireworks	20½	22	20½	22
Central Fireworks pf.	65	67	65	67
Central Foundry		2½	2	2½
Central Foundry pf.	10	12	13	15
Central Foundry 6s	54	59	54	59
Compressed Air	¾	1	¾	1
Cons. Lake Superior	¾	¾	¾	¾
Cons. Lake Superior pf.	5½	6	5½	6
Con. Refrigerating	4½	6	4½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	½	¼	½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	5	8	5	8
Detroit & Mackinac	25	32	25	32
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	75	83	75	82
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.	100	110	100	110
Electric Boat	12	17	12	17
Electric Boat pf.	34	43	38	43
Electric Lead Reduction	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	2½	3	2½	2½
Electric Vehicle	⅝	2½	5	6
Electric Vehicle pf.	7	10	7½	10
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	¾	¾	¾
Empire Steel	11		11	
Empire Steel pf.	44		44	
Erie Con. 4s	86	88	86	86
Fuel Oil Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Gold Hill Copper

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 10, 1903.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
47¾	47¾	8,075	*Amal. Copper Co.	48¼	48¼	47¼	47¾	— ¼
31½	32	400	Am. Car & Found. Co.	32½	32½	32	32	
13	15	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+1½
58	59	210	*American Ice Co.	59	59	57	57	+2
130	132	100	*Am. Locomotive Co.	131½	132	130½	130½	+1½
85½	85¾	400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	+¼
43¾	44	1,700	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45	45¾	45	43¾	+¾
89½	90¾	810	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90	90	89¾	89¾	
114½	115	200	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115	115¾	115	115¾	+¼
97	100	100	*American Woolen Co.	97	97	97	97	— ½
93¾	93¾	69,800	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe.	97½	97½	93¾	93¾	— ½
91	92	63	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	
81½	82	5,575	Baltimore & Ohio	82½	82½	81¾	82	— ¼
86½	87	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	— ½
42¾	42¾	12,405	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	44¼	44½	42¾	42¾	— 1¾
123½	123¾	500	Canadian Pacific	124½	124¾	123¾	123¾	— ¾
133½	134½	120	Chesapeake & Ohio	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ½
16¾	17	175	Chi. Great Western	17	17	17	17	
29	30½	100	Chi. Great West. pf., B.	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ½
142¾	142¾	5,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	143½	143¾	142¾	143¾	— ½
20¾	21¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ½
74	74½	300	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	74	74½	74	74½	— ½
42	42¾	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	— ½
14½	14¾	100	Colorado Southern	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ½
172	173¾	200	Consolidated Gas	172½	173½	172½	173½	— 1¼
23½	30	50	Corn Products Co.	29½	29½	29½	29½	
162	164	700	Delaware & Hudson	163	163	163	163	— ½
237	240	100	Del., Lack. & Western	238	238	238	238	— 3
69	70	100	Detroit United Ry.	70	70	69	69	— ½
20½	22½	37	*Distillers Securities	21½	22	21½	22	
9½	13½	30	*Duluth, S. S. & At.	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ½
29½	29¾	3,850	Erie	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ½
67½	67¾	650	Erie 1st pf.	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	— ½
163½	164	400	General Electric	163½	163¾	163½	163¾	+ ½
169	170	100	Great Northern	170	170	170	170	
132¾	133¼	1,440	Illinois Central	133¾	133¾	132¾	133¼	— ½
18¾	18¾	150	International Paper	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
19	20	100	Iowa Central	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
105	106	2,000	Louisville & Nashville	105¾	106¼	104¾	105	+ ½
136½	137	1,500	Manhattan Elevated	136¾	137	136¾	137	+ ½
113½	114½	500	*Met. Street Railway	114½	114½	113¾	114	— ½
12½	13	1,510	Mexican Central	13	13	13	13	— ¼
56	58	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	56½	56½	56½	56½	
128	129	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	129	129	128	129	+ 1½
19¾	20¼	300	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
41	43	100	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— 1¼
93½	93¾	6,800	Missouri Pacific	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	
95	96	50	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	98	98	96	96	
39½	40	200	*National Biscuit Co.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
100½	101	50	*National Biscuit Co. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	
24	25½	100	National Enameling	25	25	25	25	
92	92	100	National Enameling pf.	95	95	95	95	
120	125	300	*New York Air Brake	123	124½	123	124½	— 2½
122¾	123	218	New York Central	123	123	122¾	122¾	— ½
22½	23	700	New York, Ont. & West.	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ½
62	63	2,800	Norfolk & Western	63	63	62	62	
76	78	450	North American	77	77	76	76	— ¼
91	92	125	Pacific Coast	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
21¾	22¾	300	Pacific Mail	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	
124½	125	7,850	Pennsylvania Railroad	125¾	125¾	124¾	124¾	— ¾
93½	93¾	850	People's Gas, Chicago	94	94	93¾	93¾	— ¼
41	42	300	Pressed Steel Car	42	42¼	41	41¾	— ¼
80	82	50	Pressed Steel Car pf.	81¾	81¾	80	80	— ¾
210	220	100	Pullman Company	218	218	218	218	— ½
54	54½	10,850	Reading	54¼	54½	53¾	54	— ¼
10½	11¼	1,000	*Republic Iron & Steel	11	11	11	11	
65½	66	650	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	66¼	66¾	65¾	66	+ ½
28½	29	14,500	Rock Island Co.	29¼	29¾	28¾	29	+ ¼
64	66	150	Rock Island Co. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ½
18	19	500	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	19	19	19	19	— ½
49½	50½	200	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	50	50	50	50	— ¼
16½	16¾	100	St. Louis Southwestern	16	16	16	16	— ¼
36½	36¾	500	St. L. Southwestern pf.	36	36½	36	36½	+ ¼
32½	33	200	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	33¼	33¾	33	33	— 1½
44½	45¾	1,850	Southern Pacific	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾	— ¼
22½	22¾	1,800	Southern Ry. extended	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
84	85	100	Southern Ry. pf., ex.	84	84	84	84	— ¼
3	3½	10	Stand. Rope & Twine	3	3	3	3	
39½	40	5,560	Tenn. Coal & Iron	40¾	40¾	39½	39¾	— 1¼
26½	27	300	Texas Pacific	27	27	27	27	
109½	110	200	Third Avenue	109	109	109	109	— ½
20	22	100	Toledo Ry. & Light	22	22	22	22	— 1
21	22½	270	Tol., St. L. & Western	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
93	94	450	Twin City Rapid Tran.	94½	94½	94	94	+ ½
75¾	76	18,200	Union Pacific	76	76¼	75¾	75¾	
89½	89¾	20	Union Pacific pf.	87	87	87	87	
47	48	200	United Ry. Invest. pf.	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ½
7½	8	200	United States Leather	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ½
82½	82¾	125	*U. S. Leather pf.	82	82	82	82	+ ½
7	7½	200	U. S. Realty & Con.	7	7	7	7	— ½
88	89½	1,210	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	40	40	39	89	— ¼
20½	20¾	66,500	United States Steel	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
69¾	69¾	8,564	United States Steel pf.	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	— ¼
20	23	100	Va.-Iron, Coal & Coke	21	21	21	21	— 3
27½	28	1,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	28½	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
95	100	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	95½	96¼	95½	95½	+ ½
35½	35¾	700	Wabash pf.	35½	35¾	35½	35½	+ ¼
83½	84	429	Western Union Tel.	83½	83¾	83½	83½	
165	166	400	Westinghouse E. & M.	166	166	166	166	+ 1
170	173	400	Westinghouse 1st pf.	171	171	171	171	
10	12	10	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	
26½	27½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
18½	19	500	Wisconsin Central	19	19	19	19	— ¼
39½	40½	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Total		265,441						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, Sept. 10, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	Amal. Copper	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾
20	Am. Car & F.	32½	32½	32½	32½
10	Am. Ice	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
250	Am. Smelting	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
200	Am. Sugar	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
2,300	Am. T. & T.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
2,410	Balt. & Ohio	82½	82½	81¾	81¾
5,270	Brooklyn R. T.	42¾	43	42¾	42¾
150	Can. Pacific	124½	124½	124½	124½
11,940	C., M. & St. P.	143¾	143¾	142¾	142¾
100	C. Fuel	42	42	42	42
1,450	Erie	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
20	Ill. Central	133¾	133¾	133	133
50	Lou. & Nash.	106½	106½	106	106
240	Manhattan	137	137¼	136¾	136¾
50	Met. Street	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
150	Mex. Central	13	13	13	13
20	Mo., K. & T.	20	20	20	20
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
7,020	Mo. Pacific	94	94¼	93¾	93¾
50	N. Y. Central	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
20	N. Y. O. & W.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	North. & West.	63½	63½	63½	63½
50	North American	76½	76½	76½	76½
1,340	Pennsylvania	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
100	People's Gas	94	94	94	94
7,510	Reading	54¼	54¾	54	54
50	Rep. Steel	10¾	11	10¾	11
8,070	Rock Island	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾
50	St. L. & S. W. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½
400	Southern Pac.	45¾	45¾	45½	45¾
1,200	Southern Ry.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼
1,800	Tenn. Coal & I.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Texas Pacific	27	27	27	27
6,610	Union Pacific	76¼	76¼	75¾	75¾
100	U. S. Leather	7¾	8	7¾	8
38,710	U. S. Steel	21¼	21¾	20	20¾
5,250	U. S. Steel pf.	70¾	70¾	69¼	69¾
50	Va.-Car Chem.	28½	28¾	28½	28¾
50	Wabash pf	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	U. S. Steel 5s	79½	79½	79½	79½
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	59½	59½	59½	59½
$15,000					

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday, gross earnings for the first week of September showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$3,953
Missouri Pacific	114,000
Central Branch	11,000
Wabash	100,751
Total increase, 4 roads	$229,704
Increase previously reported	5,586
Total increase, 5 roads	$235,290
Decrease: Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	15,161
Net increase, 6 roads	$220,129

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Sept. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Robinson vs. Wanamaker.
2—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Graves.
3—N. Y. Nav. Bank vs. Johnson.
4—Smith vs. Smith.
5—Hammond vs. Hammond.
6—Berg vs. Rogers.
7—Treadwell vs. Crosby.
8—Cunningham vs. Rosenbusch.
9—Isserowitz vs. Isserowitz.
10—Stanislo vs. Magonnatty.
11—Wilcox vs. Equit. Nat. Bank.
12—In re K. Egan & Co.
13—Kerr vs. Mut. Association, &c.
14—Stedman vs. Packman.
15—Lewis vs. McDowell.
16—Sherman vs. Physicians' Association of America.
17—In re American Beer Co.
18—Carpenter vs. Finck.
19—Ball vs. Sackerman.
20—Mut. Mort. Co. vs. Piermont Realty Co.
21—Sherry vs. Studwell.
22—Devine vs. Wrenn.
23—Hines vs. Eddy.
24—Oxford Club vs. Pollard.
25—Wilson vs. Wilson.
26—Goodrich & Dorrance Co. vs. Miller.
27—Brown-Crosby Co. vs. Del. & Cal. Ref. Co.
28—Ivy vs. Riverside Drive and Parkway.
29—Levy vs. Phoenix.
30—Field vs. Costello.
31—Kellner vs. Stringham.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas S. —Hold on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Martin V. B. Smith, Bridget Casey, Ann M. Deery, Tonas Greenberg, Maria Ryan.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Mott and Smyth for the People.

1—H. J. McLaughlin.
2—Joseph Kornfeld.
3—John De Leva.
4—Lemuel Thompkinson.
5—David Harrison.
6—William Hill.
7—Peter Daneri.
Samuel Schiff.
Joseph Stefano.
8—Frank Sweeney.
9—Frank Ryan.
10—Isidor Goldner.
11—Bessie Graham.
12—John H. Dorsey.
13—Frank Linhoff.
14—Walter Wynne.
15—Jack Ginsburg.
Robert Burns.
16—Katharine Schroer.
Elizabeth Blanchard.
17—William T. Helm.
18—Daniel Hayes.
19—James Borell.
20—Vincent Korpowich.
21—James Rowe.
22—James Dundon.
23—Hammond Miller.
24—William Reilly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Chadwick for the People.

1—Isaac Reyman.
2—Henry Brown.
3—William Dryan.
4—Allessandro Rubetti.
5—Thomas Fahey.
6—William Maulsby.
7—John J. Mullen.
8—George F. Tudor.
9—Richard Brown.
William Connelly.
25—Charles Smith.
26—James Spencer.
Pleadings.
Joseph Snow.
Joseph Koerner.
Nathan Klein.
3—James Smith.
Samuel Berry.
4—Charles Arcnaw.
5—William Kelly.
6—Joseph O'Connell.
7—George Naschke.
8—Louis Friedman.
9—Francis C. Barnard.
10—Julia Mason.
11—James Madden.
12—Peter Alvedi.
13—Aric Erischner.
14—Henry Wepperahl.
15—David Davis.
16—Charles Bennett.
James Collins.
Thomas O'Brien.
William Marshal.
17—John Lange.
George Kane.
William Bennett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Kelly and Chadwick for the People.

10—John J. Sugrue.
Henry Burns.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Simon Anderson.
2—Albert McIntosh.
3—Frank Lesslie.
4—Antonio Tasca.
5—Emilia Esposito.
6—Daniel Brown.
7—Bernard J. Kelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Eva Mark vs. Morris Goldstein—Lucien L. Bonheur.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—George W. Simers, Jr., vs. Thomas McNeaila—James Regan.

Henry Reiners vs. Eugene Van Maasdyck—Jacob Rieger.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Riggs vs. Hirschewitz—Edgar J. Lauer. Cain vs. Cain—Edward F. Brown. Sichel vs. Sichel—Allen W. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Mendel vs. Gundlach—Frank Brookfield. Lefler vs.—Eisenhuth—Benjamin Barker. In re. Home Tablet Company—M. Linn Bruce.

Westchester County Calendar.

Day calendar for Sept. 11.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Rushmah vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
Morgan vs. Squarzo.
Smith vs. Sanders.
McAllin vs. Earle.
Oligal vs. same.
Rooney vs. Bliss.
Davis vs. same.
Lavine vs. Schol.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Wallace vs. Masry.
Krabar vs. Vernon.
Wadelton vs. Bafford.
Reiser vs. Tessonine.
Campbell vs. Thomas.
Penn. Door Co. vs. Laidheid.
Severs vs. Yohe.
Thompson vs. Adams.
Toomo vs. Schwab.
Johnson vs. Marshall.
Murray vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
Boccell vs. Hempy.
Crouch vs. Talle.
Postman vs. Kellehar.
Adamant Co. vs. Sutherland.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Brewing	34½	34½	34½
10	Brewing pf.	112	112	112
40	Crucible Steel	100	99¾	100
425	Crucible Steel pf.	104¾	104¼	104¾
10	Fire-Proofing	30½	30	30
10	Fire-Proofing pf.	80	80	80
50	Lake Fish	7¾	7¾	7¾
250	Monon. Light & Heat	44½	44½	44½
240	Pittsburg Coal	34½	34½	34½
165	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91½	91½	91½
	Lester Mining	11	11	11
130	Lester Mining pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
1,300	U. S. Steel	37¾	37¾	37¾
900	U. S. Steel pf.	79¾	79	79
10	Westinghouse Air Brake	142	142	142
140	Westinghouse Elec. Mfg.	83¼	83¼	83¼
15	Window Glass pf.	93	93	93
10	U. S. L.	90	90	90
30	M. S. & T.	41	41	41

LARGE YIELD OF CORN

Government Report Indicates a Crop Little Short of a Record Breaker.

Oscar K. Lyle's Estimate Is 2,380,598,000 Bushels—Wheat Also a Good Crop —Some Interesting Figures.

According to Oscar K. Lyle, the crop expert, the indicated yield of corn this year—figuring on the present condition as reported by the Government report yesterday—will be 2,380,598,000 bushels, while the yield of Spring and Winter wheat combined, on the Government condition reported of 74.7, will be 627,194,000 bushels. This compares with last year's actual corn crop of 2,523,048,000 bushels and a wheat yield last year of 670,063,000.

Says Mr. Lyle in a statement prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The five crops of corn on census basis, 1898-1902, inclusive, average 25 47-100 bushels per acre on an average September condition of 77.2. The present condition of 80 1-10 reported by the Government suggests a yield of 26 51-100 bushels per acre, and on the official acreage 89,800,000 acres a probable crop of 2,380,598,000.

The five crops of wheat, 1898-1902, on census basis, averaged 50,134,200 acres and 708,480,000 bushels—an average yield of 14.03 on an average September condition of 78. The present condition of 74.7 suggests a yield of 13.44 plus, and this applied to the official acreage of 50,364,000 suggests a crop of 677,194,000 bushels.

"To the trade this is more wheat and more corn than the general expectation."

J. C. Brown, statistician of the Produce Exchange, figures in each case a somewhat smaller crop, but sufficiently large to please the railroad managers who will have the crops to handle. Mr. Brown's figures are: Corn, 2,289,900,000 bushels, and wheat, 669,841,000 bushels.

Generally in the financial district the report was regarded as most encouraging, especially as since the time of condition reported, which is as of Sept. 1, favorable progress in growth has been reported. Along this line Dun's weekly crop report, to be published to-morrow, will say:

The weekly crop report to Dun's Review in leading crop sections shows fair progress for corn. The weather in the West is seasonable, and in most sections, with a late frost, an average yield is anticipated. In southern Indiana weather conditions are still good, and the crop is growing rapidly, though late. In the northern part of the State the crop continues to mature very slowly, but with three days of good weather there will be an average yield. In Illinois the crop is making good progress. Ample moisture has improved the condition of poor grounds, and the yield will be larger than usual. Cold nights still retard the growth somewhat. In Iowa the weather is warm, and there has been considerable moisture. Dry weather is needed to mature the crop properly. In Nebraska the yield will be 75 per cent., barring an early frost. The crop continues to mature slowly. In Missouri the crop is growing rapidly. In Michigan and along the northern belt corn is very backward, and will be late, but in the Southern corn belt the yield is large.

In a report which Mr. Lyle has prepared, based on his personal observations and quite independent of the Government figures, that gentleman says:

After a three weeks' investigation of the corn crop in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, I submit the following estimates:

	1903.	1902.
Ohio	$1,600,000	121,936,000
Indiana	118,000,000	171,823,000
Illinois	276,000,000	312,480,000
Iowa	304,000,000	297,696,000
Missouri	153,000,000	294,252,000
Kansas	182,000,000	222,806,000
Nebraska	180,000,000	252,520,000
all other States	250,000,000	271,028,000
Total	2,054,000,000	2,322,648,000

This estimate for the seven principal States is based upon an actual killing frosts before Sept. 15, and is for about one-half more than their production of 823,000,000 bushels in the calamitous year of 1901, when the crop of the country was 1,522,520,000.

My investigations disclosed but a single feature of importance that need give anxiety. I found the plant well grown to the usual height, good color, well eared, and, when sufficiently advanced, the ears were well filled and generally large.

The exceptional feature lies in the lateness of a good part of the crop exposing it to material damage by loss in the event of a destructive frost coming earlier than the average date of appearance. In Iowa there is the largest percentage of late corn. The longer time to a killing frost the larger will be the crop, and should it be so late as Oct. 15, which is a date of the average of many years, 100,000,000 and possibly more may be added to the amount expressed. All other States have greater increases than probable losses, and with their 250,000,000 added to a probable 2,300,000,000 in the seven States, the total would be for 2,150,000,000. It is my belief that official figures when published will exceed this amount. The averages of the last five normal crops (crop of 1902 excluded) were: Acres, 95,546,487; bushels, 2,560,279,714; yield per acre, 27.57 bushels, and September condition, 92.7. It is simple arithmetic to find 93.1 bushels per acre the yield indicated by condition in September. The official area for the crop this year has been given as 89,800,000 acres. I must accept this in the absence of any better information. To produce 2,500,000,000 bushels on this area calls for an average yield of but 22.27 bushels per acre. So low an average is rarely made, and, when made, usually from drought damage in the month of July, when not only was the corn crop impaired, but the hay crop and fall pasturage also. So low a yield as 22.27 means a September condition of but 67.2. The condition given Aug. 10 was 78.7. It is not thought there has been as low for the past month. It is believed there has been some improvement. But, if unchanged, and 78.7, the indicated crop would be for 26.05 bushels per acre, and for approximately 2,340,000,000 bushels for the entire country. Allowing for the reduction of the portion of the area would be 2,456,000,000 bushels. About the only feature we have to deal with preventing such a crop is the cord that may not mature. Over 1901, and average of 84.4 secured 2,294,000,000 bushels remain, and you could blot out Nebraska also and still have 2,064,000,000 remaining. It is practical experience that the evils of a crop are exaggerated. The prospect is far better than the press representation; far better than I expected to find it.

I found considerable old corn in first hands that has been waiting on crop assurance. The farms in the seven States produced last year an average of 1,083 bushels each. If but 100 bushels each remained, their holdings would aggregate over 150,000,000 bushels. A feature of the crop of 1903 is in the following a large crop in 1903 that was supplemented with an abundance of feed, whereas the corn crop of 1902 followed a calamitous one in 1901 that included hay and pasturage. The hay crop this year is one of the largest and best ever raised in the corn States, and the present and prospective pasturage the best I have ever known. All of these, in connection with a high price on corn, suggest great economy in farm use, a lessening of foreign demand, and an ample supply for all commercial needs.

Accompanying this report is a table of frost dates for the principal States, showing the dates when killing frosts have appeared for the last decade or more. Singularly enough, in the last ten years the frost dates have been much later than in the preceding ten years, few killing frosts having been reported before October.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The monthly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the condition of corn on Sept. 1 to have been 80.1, as compared with 78.7 on Aug. 1, 1903, 84.5 on Sept. 1, 1902, 51.7 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 79.2.

These figures, as well as those on other crops, indicate the condition on Sept. 1, and no attempt is made to anticipate the results from future weather conditions. The following table shows for each of the twenty principal corn States the condition on Sept. 1 of the last three years and that on Aug. 1, 1903, with the ten-year averages:

	Sept. 1, 1903.	Aug. 1, 1903.	Sept. 1, 1902.	Sept. 1, 1901.	10-y'r Av'ge.
Illinois	87.0	74.0	84.0	49.0	85.0
Iowa	82.0	72.0	91.0	58.0	92.0
Nebraska	80.0	75.0	103.0	33.0	80.0
Kansas	72.0	67.0	91.0	19.0	82.0
Missouri	91.0	81.0	97.0	82.0	92.0
Texas	91.0	86.0	97.0	89.0	97.0
Indiana	76.0	75.0	92.0	49.0	85.0
Georgia	99.0	88.0	96.0	90.0	97.0
Tennessee	91.0	86.0	78.0	70.0	81.0
Kentucky	81.0	76.0	93.0	84.0	94.0
Ohio	87.0	72.0	93.0	93.0	93.0
Alabama	99.0	96.0	94.0	70.0	92.0
N. Carolina	93.0	83.0	88.0	71.0	87.0
Arkansas	92.0	86.0	96.0	84.0	95.0
Mississippi	92.0	86.0	99.0	80.0	79.0
Virginia	92.0	85.0	94.0	84.0	88.0
S. Carolina	92.0	78.0	91.0	81.0	92.0
South Dakota	92.0	82.0	98.0	64.0	74.0
Oklahoma	92.0	91.0	90.0	34.0	88.0
Pennsylvania	79.0	80.0	90.0	80.0	85.0
United States	80.1	78.7	84.5	51.7	79.2

The average condition of the oat crop on Sept. 1 was 78.7, against 79.5 on Aug. 1, 1903, 87.2 on Sept. 1, 1902, 72.1 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 80.6.

The following table shows for each of the ten principal oat States the condition on Sept. 1 of each of the last three years and that on Aug. 1, 1903, with the ten-year averages:

	Sept. 1, 1903.	Aug. 1, 1903.	Sept. 1, 1902.	Sept. 1, 1901.	10-y'r Av'ge.
Illinois	70.0	72.0	86.0	74.0	84.0
Iowa	67.0	73.0	95.0	73.0	90.0
Wisconsin	81.0	87.0	100.0	78.0	87.0
Minnesota	78.0	83.0	91.0	84.0	91.0
Nebraska	70.0	80.0	96.0	73.0	87.0
Indiana	68.0	73.0	96.0	72.0	87.0
New York	96.0	94.0	107.0	91.0	93.0
Pennsylvania	95.0	95.0	96.0	94.0	93.0
Ohio	74.0	84.0	100.0	94.0	88.0
Michigan	84.0	89.0	99.0	90.0	84.0
United States	78.7	79.5	87.2	72.1	80.6

The average condition of barley on Sept. 1 was 83.1 against 83.4 on Aug. 1, 1903; 88.7 on Sept. 1, 1902, 83.6 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 82.2. The average condition of rye on Sept. 1 was 94.1, against 97.2 one month ago, 90.2 Sept. 1, 1902; 96.4 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 85.5.

The average condition of buckwheat on Sept. 1 was 91.0, against 93.9 one month ago, 89.4 on Sept. 1, 1902; 90.9 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 84.4.

The average condition of flax on Sept. 1 was 80.5, against 80.8 one month ago, and 86.2 on July 1, 1903.

The average condition of potatoes on Sept. 1 was 83.3, against 87.2 one month ago, 89.1 on Sept. 1, 1902; 82.2 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 76.0.

The average condition of tobacco on Sept. 1 was 83.4, against 85.9 one month ago, and 85.1 on July 1, 1903.

Of the thirteen principal clover seed-producing States, four, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, have increased acreages, while all the other principal States, except California, in which State the acreage is the same as last year, report decreases. In Colorado and Utah conditions are below their ten-year averages, while all other principal States report conditions above such averages.

The average condition of rice on Sept. 1 was 92.0,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day's Dealings by Brokers—Important Lease on Lower Fifth Avenue—Results in the Auction Room.

Hawson & Hobbs have sold for a client the three-story dwelling 142 West Ninety-second Street, 20 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Ashforth & Co. have sold for Mrs. Lizzie Duncan to Mrs. Annie E. Taylor, for occupancy, 831 West End Avenue, a four-story brick dwelling, 20 by 100.5.

The Hudson Realty Company has leased the first left in the building now in course of construction on the old Union Club site, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, to Beckerman & Co., importers and jobbers in tailors' trimmings, now at 458 Broadway. The lease covers a term of five years at an annual rental of $12,000. Alexander J. Roux was the broker in the transaction.

Samuel I. Moll sold for Charles Garfiel 2,583 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, a four-story flat on lot 17.2 by 70; also, 1,581 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 17.9 by 86; also, 10 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat with stores on lot 25 by 100.11. The same broker also negotiated for Mr. Garfiel the recent sale of 20 and 12 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Herzog & Cohen have sold to Giuseppe Stella, 217 East One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.11.

The New York Magdalen Benevolent Society has bought a plot at Inwood, having a frontage of about 425 feet along the New York Central Railroad tracks and extending through to Bolton Road, together with an adjoining parcel, 50 by 200, having a frontage on Dyckman Street. The institution recently sold its property at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and will erect new buildings on the property just acquired.

Sterrick & McCormick has sold for C. A. Schnibbe 2,799 Eighth Avenue, a five-story apartment house with stores on lot 25 by 100; also, for May McNally 34 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a frame dwelling on lot 25 by 100; also, for Mary Mahon L. Oak 57 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a brownstone dwelling on lot 20 by 100; also, resold 34 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street to a builder for immediate improvement.

Millard Veit was the broker in the recent sale of 1 to 7 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street for Herman Cohen.

Lewenfeld & Prager have sold to Herman German 209 Avenue B, southeast corner of Thirteenth Street, a four-story tenement on plot 20.6 by 86.

W. F. Smith has sold for a Mr. Lorge 1,005 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, a two-story brick dwelling on lot 27 by 111.

Reiss Brothers have sold for Henry Seitz the lot 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 175 feet west of Morris Avenue, to William Fitzgerald.

Sonneborn & Co. have sold for Thomas H. Bopp to Benjamin Haas the dwelling 2,858 Briggs Avenue, on plot 50 by 100. The same firm has also sold for G. W. Starbuck two lots on the south side of East Two Hundred and Second Street. The buyers, Elizabeth Fournier and James J. Smithwick, will improve the property.

Richard Dickson has sold for Jacob Siegel a plot 50 by 150, with two frame houses thereon, known as 3,548 and 3,550 Park Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

No. 1,819 Second Avenue, west side, between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets, 20 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores; partition sale, to Morris Stone.....$16,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

First Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, 100.11 by 100, vacant; partition sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager.....25,675

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled to-day at 161 Broadway is as follows:

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, John W. Russell referee, 2,700 and 2,702 Broadway, east side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street; 51.9 by 103.4 by 50.6 by 98.9, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $19,407; subject to another mortgage for $100,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-first Street, north side, 324.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, for seven-story brick lofts, with stores, 25 by 80; G. H. Bauhahns of 101 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; H. T. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a three-story brick fire engine house, 50 by 74.8; city, owner; A. Stevens of 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 220 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Bachrach of 55 Nassau Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $400.

Lawrence Street, north side, 75.9 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a four-story brick storage building; S. Rehberg of 59 West Seventieth Street, owner; L. Oberlein of 15 Whitehall Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 71 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Schwartzer of 1,463 Lexington Avenue, owner; M. Zipkes of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 27 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; with stores; O. Stuhmer of 160 Orchard Street, owner; H. Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 195 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement; W. Fischer of 20 First Avenue, owner; H. Regelman of 133 First Street, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 845 and 847 First Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; J. Israelson of 206 East Forty-eighth Street, owner; A. E. Badt of Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 57 St. Mark's Place, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. B. Finkelstein of 110 Rivington Street, owner; A. E. Badt, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 142 Rivington Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; A. J. Theman, premises, owner; A. E. Badt, architect; cost, $1,000.

Main Street, east side, 50 feet north of Grant Street, to a two-story frame store, 20 by 46.6; Elizabeth Davidson of 38 South Third Street, owner; Charles F. Baxter, Middletown Road, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, northwest corner of Boston Road, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 41; Alfred Lowith of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Boston Road, owner; Louis Valk of 2,782 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Sept. 10.

BEACH AV, 165, w s, 24.10x100; Lawrence Davis to Charles W. Callahan and another, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and.....$100

BOWERY, 126; Broome St, 324 and 326, begins at Broome St, n s, 69.8 ft e of Bowery, runs n e 70.6x w 75.7x n e 33.4x e 114.10x s w 93.4x w 40; Samuel Doughty and others, executors and trustees, to Elizabeth S. Gould.....Nom.

CEDAR AV, w s, as e s of 177th St, 90x80.11x90.1x86.1; Mary A. Walker to George L. Bannon, (mtg $12,500).....Nom.

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 275 ft s w of 171st St, 25x125; William Schupp to Maxie M. Shaw, (mtg $350).....Nom.

HENRY ST, n w corner of Clinton St, 24.7x77.6; Marcus Schiff to Solomon Tenenbaum, (mtgs $67,800,) other consideration and.....100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,014, w s, 17x80; Mary L. Shear to Eliza Smith, (mtg $12,000)

LOT 37, being lot 37 of Section 2 of the estate at Van Nest Station; Hubert Bernats to George Peipske, (mtg $1,800)....Nom.

MADISON AV, w s, 66.7 s e of 123d St, Annie P. Burrows to William F. Donnelly, (mtg $46,000).....Nom.

OGDEN AV, w s, 50 Devoe St, 25x100; Henry Baldwe to John Healey, (mtg $5,000).....Nom.

STANTON ST, 325, s s, 22.6 w Attorney St, 60x w 22x s 12x w 3x s 75; William Sachrach and another to Samuel Levinson, (mtg $31,500).....Nom.

WALKER ST, s w corner of Baxter St, 50x100; Worth St, 120 and 122, s e, 41.9x84.11x41.9x54.8; also strip about 42x0.6 in rear of 120 and 122 Worth St; 49th St, n s, 435.6 ft e of 8th Av, 14.6x100.5; 49th St, 217 West, 14.6x100.5; 87th St, n s, 128 ft w of Avenue B, 18x60.8x18x60.9; also land in Kings and Queens Counties; William Miller, executor, to Emily M. Hooper and others.....Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, n s corner of 8th St, 40x116; Martin Geisler to Anthony Mc-Quillan.....2,100

WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH, s e s, 174.8 ft w of Wooster St, 25.5x115x25.1x119; Augustus Smith and others to Mary Smith et al, (mtg $35,000).....Nom.

WEST END AV, 1,790, s e s, 100 ft s e of 102d St, 22.4x51.5x21.4x57.3; Frank L. Hall, referee, to William McBrien.....17,000

3D AV, w s, 24.4 s 58th St, 24.4x100; Herman H. Meiers to Jacob Schapiro, (mtg $19,000).....29,700

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft s of 92d St, 24.2x95; John F. Mulhall to Nicholas M. Daly.....Nom.

4TH ST, n s, 100 e Avenue C, 25x100; Fourth & 9 of Lot 501, map of Waterfield.

[illegible]; John Kwiecki to John T. Kwiecki.....900

9TH AV, s w corner of 16th St, 25x100; Sigmund Tynberg to Samuel Green, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and.....100

11TH ST, 516 East, 22x94.8; Solomon Tenenbaum to Marcus Schiff, (mtg $23,376,) other consideration and.....100

11TH ST, 518 East, 22x94.8; Solomon Tenenbaum to Marcus Schiff, (mtg $23,376,) other consideration and.....100

22D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 16.9x98.9; Frank H. Bradner to Manhattan Transit Company, (mtg $10,000).....Nom.

22D ST, n s, 282.6 ft e of 6th Av, 16.9x98.9; Frank H. Bradner to Manhattan Transit Company.....Nom.

23D ST, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Frank H. Bradner to Manhattan Transit Company, (mtg $35,000).....Nom.

40TH ST, n s, 421 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Emily L. Hooper and others to James P. Knight, R. & S.

79TH ST, 339 East, 27x102.2; Sarah Cann and another to Harriet Baer, (mtg $15,-200).....Nom.

80TH ST, s s, 320 ft w 1st Av, 25x102; Samuel Eckert to Samuel Neuman, ½ part, all title, (mtgs $9,500,) other consideration and.....100

97TH ST, 146 West, 16.6x100.11; George R. Sanner to Joseph Constible, D. Morgan, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and.....100

101ST ST, 152 East, 25x100.11; Bernard Kramer to Mary Ullrich, (mtgs $20,500,) other consideration and.....100

109TH ST, n s, 265.2 ft e of 2d Av, 19.3x100.11; John Thomas to the City of New York.....24,000

112TH ST, 6 West, 20x100.11; Hertha Ritter to Moritz Neuman, (mtgs $28,000).....Nom.

115TH ST, 208 West, 25x100.11; Frederick P. Fotpier to Ernestine Jacobowsky, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and.....100

117TH ST, 229 and 231 West, 50x100.11; Abram Samter to Isaac Goddstein and another, (mtgs $41,500).....Nom.

119TH ST, 33 West, 25x100.11; Richard Bullwinkle to Joseph Salomon, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.....100

117TH ST, 33 West, 25x100.11; Joseph Solomon to Mathan K. Habel, (mtg $15,000).....100

122D ST, 426 East, 19x100.10; Estella Hirschbein to Tillie Cohn.....Nom.

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 104; Cecilie Naimn to Louis Nathanson, 4 6-12 years.....$2,100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St; Childs Unique Dairy Company to Meyer L. Newman, 4 11-12 years.....2,500

GRAND ST, 255 to 261; Lucas R. Williams to Roselle B. Greene, 7 1-2 years.....1,000

LENOX AV, 475; Adalaide Cromwick and others, individually and as trustees, to William Hewel, 3 years.....900

LEXINGTON AV, 145; Quaker Dental Society to Roselle B. Greene, 7 1-2 years.....1,500

WEST END AV, 193; Frederick Meyer to Henry Ehlers and another, 3 8-12 years.....480

6TH AV, 978; Mary J. Odell to H. Anas, 10 years.....1,800

9TH ST, 106 East; John Gross and others to Morris Zucker, 3 years.....600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALTMANN, Joseph, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; Washington Av, 3 1-2 corner of 163th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....$12,000

ARCHER, Josephine, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 83d St, 321 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....11,000

BAER, Harriet, to Bertha Davidson; 76th St, 329 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....16,000

BAER, Harriet, to Pauline Cahn; 76th St, 329 East, prior mortgage, $12,000, 2 years.....1,500

BERNHEIMER & SCHWARTZ PILSENer Brewing Company to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 125th St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av; also Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 128th St, with machinery, &c., prior mortgage, $325,000, re-recorded, due Jan. 1, 1930, gold bonds.....600,000

CALULA, Phillip, to Mary A. Allison; Lots 152 and 153, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years.....

CALLAHAN, Charles W., and another to Lawrence J. Keenan, 2d Av, 354.4 ft n of Dawson St, prior mtg $10,500, 4 years, gold.....2,150

DONNELLY, William F., to Annie P. Burgess; Madison Av, 647, 1 year, 6% per cent.....20,000

EDGAR, Newbold, Le R., to Caroline W. Astor, executrix and trustee; 48th St, s s, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, due June 1, 1905, 4 per cent.....7,000

GROSSMANN, Adeline, to Bridget Tagart; Lot 110, map of Neill estate, 3 years.....2,500

HAREL, Nathan K., to Joseph Solomon; 117th St, n s, 350 ft w 5th Av, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent.....5,000

HYMAN, Jacob, and another to Bank of M. L. Jarmulowsky; Wales Av, w s, 217.7 ft s of Westchester Av, demand.....2,000

KLEIN, Sarah, to Mary F. Reilly and another; Madison St, 368 and 370, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....48,500

KNIGHT, James P., to Lincoln Trust Company; 49th St, 215 and 217 West, 2 years.....87,000

LEVINSON, Samuel, to William Bachrach and another; Stanton St, 253, prior mtg $12,000, 4 years, 6 per cent.....4,000

LEVY, Hermann, to Hiram V. V. Brewman, trustee; Clinton St, 220, 3 years, 4½ per cent, gold.....20,000

LOVELL, Josephine A., widow, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 28th St, 39 West, prior mtg —, due Oct. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent.....10,000

MONTAGUE, Anthony, to Martin Geisler; Washington Av, n e corner of 8th St, 1 year.....1,000

MORGAN, Josephine D., to George R. Cannon; 97th St, 146 West, prior mortgage, $8,000, due Dec. 30, 1903, 6 per cent.....3,000

PACKTMAN, Harris J., and another to Henry Meyer; Clinton St, 230, prior mtg, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....3,000

RASER, William H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2,071 8th Av, n w corner of 112th St, due Oct. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....25,000

SAUERWEIN, John L., to Isaac Fry and another; 8th Av, 854, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....17,000

SCHAPIRO, Jacob, to Herman H. Holstein; 3d Av, s s, 50 ft n of 106th St, prior mortgage, $19,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....5,700

SCHATZKIN, Solomon, to William P. Clare, trustee; Hoffman St, s s, 80 ft e of 101st St, (two mortgages,) 3 years, each.....2,250

SCHATZKIN, Solomon, to Mary R. Clare; Hoffman St, s s, 80 ft e of 101st St, (two mortgages,) 3 years, 6 per cent, each.....800

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Mary McMahon and others, trustees; Madison Av, 1,463, due Nov. 1, 1906.....21,000

THE REALTY COMPANY to Leo S. Bing; St. Nicholas Av, s s, 149.11 ft e of 123d St, 6 per cent.....5,000

VIGGIANO, Teodosio, to Pasquale Viggiano; 97th St, 218 East, ½ part, 3 years.....800

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Ludlow St, n w s, 137.6 ft s of Delancey St, due Jan. 1, 1905.....16,000

WHITING, Allen H., to Curtis R. Hathaway; Franklin St, 82, one-tenth part, 1 year.....850

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Meagher.....$1,000

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mortgage Company.....20,171

BJORKEGREEN, Charles, to May A. Barnard.....1

CARLEW, James, to George Tiefel.....6,000

COHN, Julia M., to Edward R. Cohn.....2,000

DORN, Hugh, to Bridget Tagart.....2,750

DUNN, Jennie E., executrix, to Cleveland A. Dunn.....1

DUNN, Cleveland A., to Jennie E. Dunn.....1

FREUDENTHAL, Isaac P., to the Roofing Construction Company.....6,000

GREEN, Edward H. R., trustee, to City Real Estate Company.....33,000

HORN, James, and others, executors, to Sarah L. Horn, assigns 2 mortgages.....11,000

KLEIN, Max J., to Louis Lese, all title.....1

MARTIN, William R. H., and another, trustees, to Fred W. Kennedy.....1,400

MORGAN, Eliza M., to John T. Terry and another, trustees.....12,000

ODELL, Hamilton, referee, to Ellen S. Auchmuty and another, 2 assignments.....1

PURDEE, George H., Jr., executor, to Margaret S. Valentine, 2 assignments.....6,941

WILLETS, Adelaide T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....N.....42,500

Mechanics' Liens.

47TH ST, 145 to 151 West; Charles Philock against Solomon Wolff, owner and contractor.....$745

80TH ST, 74 West; Nicholas P. Sinnott against John Doe, owner; J. Hamilton Hunt, contractor.....40

Lis Pendens.

MANHATTAN AV and 119th St, n w corner, 21.7x82; Thomas Welsh against Matthew P. Donohue and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stover & Hoffman.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, and Whitlock Av, n w s, Lots 18, 19, and 38, map attached to referee's report in an action between de Villaverde, owners, and Casanova and another; Cicero L. Sumner against Annie M. Metzler, individually and as administratrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers.

3D AV, s w s, 75.11 ft s e of 109th St, 25x100; Francis D. Konwenhoven against Mary Karst and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Biker.

5TH AV, 658; City of New York against Knickerbocker Trust Company; Broadway, 695; City of New York against Emma L. Jacobs and another; Broadway, 1,430; City of New York against Thomas Simpson and another; 8th Av and 160th St, n e corner, 40x141.10x irregular; City of New York against Carrie M. Butler, four actions, (actions to enjoin;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

20TH St, n s, Lot 367, map of Rose Hill Farm, 25x98.8; Adeline C. Van Iderstine against Mary H. Molon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Jordan.

58TH ST, 418 West; Josephe Paris and another against Raoul Dupuy and another, (partition;) attorney, W. H. Slymyer.

47TH ST, 180 West; Anna McCormack against Charles E. Coddington and another, (partition;) attorney, D. E. Simpson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

C. H. White & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Wallace received an execution yesterday for $10,512 against Charles H. White, doing business as C. H. White & Co., bankers, of 51 Liberty Street, in favor of the Bridgeport Trust Company of Bridgeport, Conn., for balance due on his note made on Aug. 14, 1902, for $10,000, payable one year from date, on which $700 has been paid.

Out of Town.

The Bank of Willoughby.—The Bank of Willoughby, Ohio, suspended yesterday. The suspension is said to be a direct result of the failure of the Mexican Clay Manufacturing Company, as the bank held much of the Mexican company's paper. The Citizens' Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland was appointed receiver. It is estimated that the assets will amount to $250,000 and the liabilities to $300,000. The bank was a private concern, owned by S. W. Smart.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

East Side People's Furniture Store.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the East Side People's Furniture Store of 38 Essex Street show liabilities of $6,096 and nominal assets $6,863, consisting of stock, $1,200; fixtures, $300, both in the hands of the receiver; stock, $4,200, taken by creditors in attachments and replevins, and accounts, $663.

Francis P. Treanor.—Francis P. Treanor of Yonkers filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday individually and as a partner in the firm of James J. & F. P. Treanor of Yonkers, who dissolved in 1897. The liabilities are $13,761 and nominal assets of $100, consisting of two shares of stock of the Riverside Agricultural Company of Greene, Chenango County, N. Y.

Reichbart Brothers.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Wolf and Harry Reichbart, composing the firm of Reichbart Brothers, fur manufacturers, at 20 East Ninth Street, by the following creditors: Hyman Weitzer, $462; Meyer Aronin, $290, and Michael Lewis, $651. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred their property to certain creditors to prefer, and permitted a creditor to obtain an attachment yesterday. They were brought up in the fur line, and began business on Feb. 1 1901. Their liabilities are reported to be $12,000.

John E. Hoffmire.—John E. Hoffmire and John H. Hoffmire, residing at 400 Lenox Avenue, who composed the firm of John E. Hoffmire & Son, formerly shipjoiners at 908 Fifth Street prior to 1896, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $152,671 and no assets. Nearly all the debts are barred by the Statute of Limitations. There are eight creditors, among them being the National City Bank, $8,500, secured; A. C. Washington, $4,000, secured; Standard National Bank, $17,000; Gansevoort Bank, $7,500; National Paterson Bank of Paterson, $4,500; Bank of Quebec, $5,000; John Valley Supplies, Philadelphia, $20,000; Andrew Mayer, $5,000; J. F. De Graff, $5,000, and James P. Foster, $3,978. The firm failed in July, 1896, caused, it was stated at the time, by some note brokers getting $250,000 of their paper, floating it, and leave the firm only $54,000 on the notes. The business was a very old one, having been established in 1851 by John E. Hoffmire.

Cooper & Sons.—Cooper & Sons, composed of Abel, Joseph and Benjamin Cooper, dealers in store fixtures, at 107 Division and 4 Pike Streets, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,707 and assets $122, consisting of cash in bank $2 and debts due $120. Of the liabilities $10,000 is a suit for damages brought by John Wood for personal injuries by negligence of the firm's agents; $6,507 of the liabilities are for merchandise borrowed money and accommodation indorsers, and were contracted principally in July and August. They indorsed accommodation paper for A. Zeitlin of 77 Monroe Street for $1,020. Among the creditors are the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $500; Federal Bank, $300; Isaac Lewitt, $1,100, and M. Mosson & Bro. of Brooklyn, $473. The firm sold out on Aug. 14. They had been in business since Jan. 1, 1898, and Abel Cooper, the senior partner, began business in 1885.

Harper Attachment Released.

The attachment obtained on Sept. 2 against the Harper Machinery Company of 19 Park Row for $3,000 in favor of Leonard Joseph has been released at the Sheriff's Office and the action has been discontinued.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADELSON, Solomon—M. A. Phillips and another.....$350

ALKALAY, William, by guardian—H. Rosenthal and another, costs.....23

BELL, George H.—G. T. Ross.....270

BOSCH, John W.—F. Prescott.....635

BALDWIN, James D. R., administrator—City of New York.....

BULLARD, Ralph.....—A. H. Davis.....541

BEER, Ernest—Mutual Milk and Cream Co.....650

BLUMENTHAL, Sigfried—M. Poley and another.....2,019

BILLINGS, Ada C.—M. Sahlen.....274

CLARK, Edward J.—M. Rosenfeld and another.....625

COLUMBIA LUBRICANT COMPANY—M. Austin.....122

CONNER, Anthony M.—C. H. Webster.....96

CLAY, David J.—D. Brock.....176

COSTILLO, Frank—J. Goldberg.....164

DRAUDT, Henry, executor—City of New York.....54

DOWD, Cecilie, executrix—J. Bloomer.....135

COSTELLO, Owen—A. H. Kinney.....63

EINHORN, Max—M. Beckman.....60

GARRIGAN, Julia—Provident Realty Company of New York.....149

GRIFFIN, Joseph T.—J. R. Holst.....205

GRIFFIN, Joseph T.—A. Dellit.....205

HOWES, George—G. Tiano.....114

HOYT, Harvey J.—James Lee Company.....121

HILL, Valentine J.—E. H. Mahon.....122

HENDERSON, Robert—J. A. Campbell.....24

HYMAN, Jack—F. W. Cullinan, Commissioner.....5

HALK, John, and Christian Selick, executors—City of New York.....270

HAUSMAN, Philip, and Julia Drought—L. Hooper and another.....172

HANOVER REALTY GUARANTEE COMPANY—F. Kurzman and another.....71

HARRIS, Mark—T. J. Dunn and another.....166

KARP, Max—D. Lipkis.....79

KELLY, Malachi, executor—City of New York.....135

KELLY, Malachi, executor—City of New York.....158

KIVLON, Owen F.—J. Seoman and another.....92

LYNCH, Patrick J.—G. E. Cutter.....204

LESTER, George C.—W. McMullin.....326

LUCAS, Cordes, Jr., and Albert H. Merritt—J. Cohen.....79

MILLER, Mandel—M. J. Rohman.....173

MINGEY, Lawrence P.—T. Anderson.....83

MILLER, Charles—City of New York.....176

MILLER, Harry—A. Rosenblatt.....174

McLAUREN, Charles P.—E. Thule.....391

MERCHANTS' MARINE HOSPITAL Service Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company.....82

NUGENT, Thomas—Brewer Tournour.....139

ROLOF, Michael—M. Baer and another.....19

RYERSON, A.—Zabriskie, Willard P. Shaw, and Sumner S. Bowman—W. G. Peckham.....175

SMITH, Leonard C.—F. N. Dufour and another.....20

SCHARFENBERG FIREWORKS MANufacturing Company—City of New York.....326

SULLIVAN, Marlow T.—W. F. Decker and another.....854

THOMPSON, Harry F.—A. R. Elliott.....60

TILESTON, Thomas W.—J. Hays.....80

WING, William F.—City of New York.....270

WING, William F.—City of New York.....316

WERNER, M. Frederic—A. Feldblum and another.....216

WHITE, Charles H.—Bridgeport Trust Company.....10,512

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	87¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	58½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	39
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.00
Cotton, middling	12.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¾
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.42
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	23.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	15.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6¾
Lard, prime	9.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.20

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Spring wheat, No. 2 red, 62c; No. 2 corn, 50¾c; No. 2 yellow, 51½c; No. 2 oats, 35½c; No. 3 white, 36½c; No. 4 white, 36c; No. 2 rye, 60c; good feeding barley, 52c; fair to choice malting, 52@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, 95c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.01; prime timothy seed, $3; mess pork, per bbl, $12.50@13.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $8.40@8.50; short ribs sides, (loose,) $8.37½@8.62½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 8¼@8½c; clover, contract grade, $9.15.

COTTON.—The market was fairly active, and while more or less irregular, showed on the whole an advancing tendency. The opening was firm at an advance of 1@9 points, and for a time the market ruled active, with an upward tendency, following a better class of cables than expected; a foreign contingent ascribed by private advices to Egyptian and Continental covering. The market toward the close eased off anywhere from 3 to 13 points from the best under realizing, but was finally steady at a net rise of 5@11 points. Sales were estimated at 500,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	10.20	10.31	10.05	10.17@10.18
October	9.82	9.94	9.73	9.84@9.85
November	9.71	9.79	9.60	9.73@9.74
December	9.68	9.80	9.67	9.73@9.74
January	9.68	9.79	9.65	9.72@9.73
February	9.68	9.82	9.68	9.73@9.74
March	9.68	9.76	9.65	9.73@9.74
April				9.73@9.74
May	9.71	9.75	9.71	9.73@9.74

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Spot cotton more demand; sales, 6,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500 bales. American, 7,000 bales. Receipts, all sales; American, all; middling, upland, 6.36d. Futures opened irregular, 5 to 10 points higher. Closed quiet, 3½ to 9 points net higher. December-January, 5.30@5.31; January-February, 5.15;

February-March, 5.13@5.19; March-April, 5.18; April-May, 5.17@5.18; September, 5.62; September-October, 5.07@5.08; October-November, 5.02; November-December, 5.22@5.24.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—In face of rains in parts of the Northwest and unusually light Winter wheat receipts, the market developed pronounced weakness and closed 1@2c lower than the previous night. While much of the decline was directly associated with a severe break in corn, there was enough talk about a possible Spanish Government crop report to throw out considerable long wheat, especially in Chicago.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents quoted at $4.85@5.15; Winter straights, $3.05@3.90; Winter patents, $3.80@4.30; Spring clears, $3.75@4.00; City mills, $4.10@4.25; entire Wheat, $3.50@3.75; rye flour, $3.10@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.20@3.35, as to brand. Rye Meal—Fine white and yellow, $3.15@3.20; coarse, $3.10@3.15. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $18.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.50@18.75; Spring bran, middling, $19@$22.50, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18.50@19; linseed cake, 34s; hominy chop, $22.50@23.50; $22.45, sacks to arrive; oil meal, $24@$24.50.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 82c; September, 82c; December, 85¼@85¾c; May, 87¾c; No. 2 hard, 78@80c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 47½c; September, 47¾c; December, 47c; May, 44¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 36c; September, 34½c; December, 30¾c; May, 34½@35¾c; No. 2 white, 40¼@41c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 85¼@86c; No. 2 Northern, 80¼@81c; new, December, 81¾@82c; May, 86½@87c. Corn—No. 3, 46½c. Barley—No. 2, 60@61c; sample, 56@60c. Corn—December, 50¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—Wheat—December, 80@81¼c; May, 82¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, 81¼c; No. 2 Northern, 80@82½c; No. 3 Northern, 74@80c.

DULUTH, Sept. 10.—Wheat—New, No. 1 hard, to arrive, 83¼c; No. 1 Northern, 82¼c; No. 2 Northern, 80¼c; September, 82¼c; December, 80c; May, 83¼c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	87⅞	87⅞	86⅞	87
December	86	86	87 3-16	87⅛
May	90	90 1-16	88¼	88¾
Corn—				
September				57½
December	57½	57½	56⅝	56⅞
May	56½	56⅝	56	56

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	80⅝	80⅞	79⅞	80⅛
December	82 5-16	82 7-16	81⅜	81⅜
May	84⅝	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝
Corn—				
September	51½	51½	50¼	50⅜
December	51¼	51½	50½	50⅝
May	51⅜	51⅝	50¼	50⅜
Oats—				
September	35⅜	36	35⅜	35⅞
December	37⅛	37⅜	37¼	37¼
May	39¼	39⅝	39	39½
Ribs—				
September	8.27½	8.50	8.37½	8.47½
October	7.32½	7.40	7.27½	7.37½
Ribs—				
September	8.27½	8.85	8.75	8.80
October	6.80	6.95	6.82½	6.95
Pork—				
September	13.80	13.85	13.67½	13.80
October	12.50	12.50	12.47½	12.47½

COFFEE.—The market opened quiet at unchanged prices. Later it became slightly more active and was quite firm, with prices at one time showing net gains of 5@10 points. Later, however, there was a decrease in the volume of buying, and as some turned for profits the market closed off from the best, though steady as to tone, at a net advance of unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5 3-16c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.05@4.10
October	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.10@4.20
November	4.30	4.25	4.20	4.20@4.25
December	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45@4.50
January	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60

METALS.—Spot tin was 50 higher in London, at £128 5s, and futures remained unchanged at £121. Locally, tin was firm, with spot quoted at $28.87½@$27. COPPER—Copper was unchanged in London, spot closing at £57 17s 6d and futures at £57 2s 6d. Locally, copper was also unchanged. Lake is held at $13.75@$13.87½, electrolytic at $13.62½@$13.75, and casting at $13.37½@$13.50. LEAD—Lead, like copper, was unchanged in the English market, closing at £11 6s 3d, and locally it ruled firm at $4.35. SPELTER—Spelter remained unchanged in London at £21 2s 6d and in New York at $6. IRON—Iron closed at 51s 9d in Glasgow and at 46s 9d in Middlesboro. Locally, iron was quiet. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $17; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $16.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $16.50@$17.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $15.25@$18.25; family, $17.50@$17.75; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Pacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 8¼c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 8¾@9c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 11¾@12c; 10 lb, 10¾c; 12 lb, 9¼c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled h

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arriving and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 9:00, 11:20 A. M., 2:45, 4:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century Limited" and the "Empire State Express", at 30 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

02:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 6:05 A. M.; Troy, 6:30 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—Adirondack. Thousand Islands, and Montreal Special.
7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:05, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:15, Niagara Falls 8:40.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
10:30 A. M.—LIMITED EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—BUFFALO AND EXPRESS. Due Buffalo 7:45 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 6 30 P. M., Niagara Falls, 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:20, Indianapolis 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 20th via M. C. R. R. Due 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. Due Chicago 10:30 A. M. next day.
2:45 P. M.—20-HOUR Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 5:40, Troy 5:55 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 20th hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Chicago 1:30. Indianapolis, 9:10, Chicago 8:45 A. M. daily.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C. R. R.
7:00 P. M.—MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. Co. to Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLAND AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 44 hours by Michigan Central, 53 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cafe Observation, Oglensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.—For Brewster, 7:45 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only to Pittsfield at 9:30 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Tickets may be procured with Pintsch Light.

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NEW YORK, BOSTON,
NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY R.R.

(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee,) Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

8:04 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. arrive Boston 2:30 P. M., 8:40 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston *9:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

*Daily. All other trains week days only.

Ticket offices at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, at 2d, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.

2:10 A. M.—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 AM—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
*11:30 AM—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*2:30 PM—(3) Twin Flyer. For Albany only.
*4:30 PM—(4) Chicago Express.
*6:30 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*7:30 PM—(5) Utica Express to Catskill Mts.
*11:30 Noon—Express to Norwich, 12:10 P. M.
3:05 P. M.—Ellenville and Kingston, 5:15 P. M.
3:05 P. M.—Express to Rockland... 3:45 P. M.
*5:40 P. M.—Western Express .... 6:00 P. M.
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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
Wm. II. Sep. 22, 6:30 PM Kaiser..Oct. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 29, 10 AM Kronprinz..Nov. 3, 5 PM
Kronprinz..Oct. 6, 4 PM K. Wm. II..Nov. 17, 2 PM
K. Wm. II..Oct. 20, 3 PM Kaiser..Nov. 24, 10 AM
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser William II."
707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS SEPT. 22, OCT. 20, NOV. 17.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
Kurfuerst..Sept. 17, 1 PM Barbarossa..Oct. 15, Noon
Albert....Sept. 24, Noon Kurfuerst..Oct. 22, 11 AM
Friedrich..Oct. 1, Noon Friedrich..Nov. 12, 10 AM
Friedrich..Oct. 8, 11 AM Kurfuerst..Nov. 26, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
P. Irene..Sept. 12, 11 AM Lahn..Nov. 4, 11 AM
Lahn...Sept. 26, 11 AM Hohenz'n..Nov. 24, 11 AM
Hohenz'n..Oct. 10, 11 AM P. Irene..Dec. 1, 11 AM
P. Irene..Oct. 24, 11 AM Lahn..Dec. 15, 11 AM
DELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

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FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.
S. S. Deutschland.
Record Voyage, 5 Days, 7 Hrs., 38 Min.
SAILS SEPT. 15, OCT. 13, NOV. 12.
Pretoria..Sept. 12, 8 AM A. Victoria..Sept. 26, 10 AM
Pretoria..Sept. 19, 11 AM Palatia..Sept. 30, 4 AM
Blucher..Sept. 17, 10 AM McIlte...Oct. 1, 10 AM
Waldersee..Sept. 19, 5 PM Pennsylvania..Oct. 8, 3PM
TO THE Mediterranean
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
By superb Twin-Screw Steamers
Pr. Oskar..Oct. 3, 10 AM Pr. Oskar..Jan. 6, 10 AM
*A. Victoria..Oct. 10, 10 AM P. Adalbert..Jan. 30, 10 AM
P. Adalbert..Dec. 5, 10 AM *A. Victoria..Feb. 2, 10 AM
*Calls at Gibraltar and Algiers.
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Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

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ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
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Etruria..Sept. 12, 9 AM Umbria..Sept. 26, 3 AM
Campania..Sept. 19, 2 PM Lucania..Oct. 3, 9 PM
EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.
Aurania..Sept. 15, 11 AM Carpathia..Sept. 29, 11 AM
Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
New York..Sept. 16, 10 AM St. Louis..Sept. 30, 10 AM
Philadelphia..Sept. 23, 10 AM New York..Oct. 7, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Finland..Sept. 12, 10 AM Kroonland..Sept. 30, 10 AM
Vaderland..Sept. 19, 10 AM Zeeland..Oct. 8, 10 AM
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WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cedric..Sept. 11, 8 AM Oceanic..Sept. 23, 7 AM
Majestic..Sept. 16, Noon Cymric..Sept. 26, 8 AM
Celtic..Sept. 18, 3 PM Victorian..Sept. 29, Noon
Pier 48 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Menoba..Sept. 12, 9 AM Minneapolis..Sept. 26, 9 AM
Minnetonka..Sept. 19, 4 PM Minnehaha..Oct. 3, 3 PM
Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

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RY. and BALTIMORE AND
OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry:	Liberty St. Ferry:	
Balto.-Washington	† 8:20 AM	† 8:40 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington	† 10:30 AM	† 10:50 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:25 AM	*11:45 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington	*12:25 PM	* 1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:25 PM	* 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 4:25 PM	* 5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 6:25 PM	* 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 3 Astor House, 257, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 125 East 125th St., 23 Union Square West, 158 East 125th St., 366 West 125th St., 246 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 504, 960 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 366 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

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Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‡ Daily. † Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 11:2 A. M. 11:45.

	LV. J. C.	ALY. N. Y.	
Black Diamond Express	*10:00 AM	*10:00 AM	
Buffalo-Niagara Express	*10:00 AM	*10:00 AM	
Black Diamond Express	*11:00 AM	*11:00 AM	
Buffalo-Niagara Express	*12:00 M	*12:00 M	
Fast Mail	*12:01 AM	*12:01 AM	
Lehigh Express	*1:00 PM	*1:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*3:10 PM	*3:10 PM	
Black Diamond Express	*4:00 PM	*4:00 PM	
Buffalo-Niagara Express	*5:00 PM	*5:00 PM	
Buffalo-Niagara Express	*6:00 PM	*6:00 PM	
Black Diamond Express	*7:00 PM	*7:00 PM	
Buffalo-Niagara Express	*8:00 PM	*8:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*9:00 PM	*9:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*11:00 PM	*11:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*12:01 AM	*12:01 AM	
Lehigh Express	*1:00 AM	*1:00 AM	
Lehigh Express	*2:00 AM	*2:00 AM	
Lehigh Express	*3:00 AM	*3:00 AM	
Lehigh Express	*4:00 AM	*4:00 AM	
Lehigh Express	*5:00 AM	*5:00 AM	
Lehigh Express	*6:00 AM	*6:00 AM	
Lehigh Express	*7:00 AM	*7:00 AM	
Lehigh Express	*8:00 AM	*8:00 AM	
Lehigh Express	*9:00 AM	*9:00 AM	
Lehigh Express	*10:00 AM	*10:00 AM	
Lehigh Express	*11:00 AM	*11:00 AM	
Lehigh Express	*12:00 M	*12:00 M	
Lehigh Express	*1:00 PM	*1:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*2:00 PM	*2:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*3:00 PM	*3:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*4:00 PM	*4:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*5:00 PM	*5:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*6:00 PM	*6:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*7:00 PM	*7:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*8:00 PM	*8:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*9:00 PM	*9:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*10:00 PM	*10:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*11:00 PM	*11:00 PM	
Lehigh Express	*12:00 M	*12:00 M

HOW PENFIELD FORMED HIS CLAY COMPANIES

Nine Corporations Financed by Accommodation Indorsements.

Floating of Three Favored Concerns Said to be Cause of Receivership—Meeting of Creditors—Penfield Out of Town.

Financiering that is pronounced to be of unique character has been revealed by an examination into the affairs of the six clay products companies dominated by Raymond C. Penfield, for which Judge Holt, sitting in the United States Circuit Court here on Wednesday, appointed the Continental Trust Company receiver, and by the appointment of the Cleveland Trust Company as receiver for the three other Penfield companies coming under the jurisdiction of the courts at Cleveland.

The companies for which a receiver was appointed here are: The Brooklyn Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, the Standard Fire Proofing Company, the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company, the Standard Vitrified Brick Company, the National Clay Manufacturing Company, and the Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company. All these have offices at 30 Cortlandt Street. In Cleveland a receiver has been appointed for the American Clay Working Machinery Company, the Mexican Clay Manufacturing Company, and the New York Blower Company. Several of the companies are New Jersey corporations, and to such appointments the United States Courts for that district have assented.

Penfield has been away from New York since Sept. 2, according to the declaration of those who obtained the receivership, and is believed by them to have abandoned his enterprises. The situation that confronts the receivers here and in Cleveland has a factor of liabilities aggregating $2,500,000 in rough figures, and assets of approximately the same amount, some "quick" and some not so easy to realize upon. But in the liabilities schedule there are various notes of various companies, with accommodation indorsement by others in the chain, some now due, and the rest to mature within a few months, which foot up a total of about $1,200,000, and in the financiering of Mr. Penfield no provision has been made to meet them. It is these notes that constitute the real grounds for the receivership, although application was made here and in Cleveland by the Penfield companies coming under the jurisdiction of the courts at Cleveland.

Thoroughly to understand the case it is necessary to trace the enterprises of Raymond C. Penfield back to his connection with the firm of J. W. Penfield & Son, manufacturers of clay working machinery, with plants at Bucyrus and Willoughby, Ohio. This concern became incorporated under the name of the American Clay Working Machinery Company, Penfield still owning the entire capital stock, except that held for qualification purposes by the other Directors. The company had a rating of $1,000,000.

The clay machinery business, however, did not satisfy Mr. Penfield. He came to New York and organized the Standard Fire Proofing Company, with properties at Perth Amboy. Success attended this effort, and there came along in quick succession the New York Blower Company, a New Jersey corporation with a plant for making steel blowers in Ohio, and the Mexican Clay Manufacturing Company, which acquired valuable properties in Mexico. As a side issue the Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company, the Brooklyn Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, and the Standard Vitrified Brick and Cement Company were organized, to act as selling companies, handling the products of those devoted to manufacture.

Things were now in shape for the grand coup, which came in the organization of the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company and the National Clay Manufacturing Company, with plants at South River, N. J., near the Perth Amboy plant of the Standard Fire Proofing Company. Control of the Standard Vitrified Conduit Company was "purchased" by the National Clay Manufacturing Company, and one-half the stock of that corporation, together with one-half the Great Eastern's stock, was "bought" by the American Clay Machinery Company, which Penfield owned outright, saving the Directors' shares. Similarly he owned the other companies in the chain, except the Mexican Clay Manufacturing Company, in which, however, he had a controlling interest.

The problem was now of the development of the two large properties at South River, and the Mexican properties. According to the declaration of those petitioning for a receivership, business was good and the outlook promising, whereupon capital was obtained by which to enlarge as opportunity offered. Right here it is charged, began the operations that led to to the receivership. There were two ways of raising the capital. One was to sell stock in the Great Eastern and National Clay Companies, each of which was capitalized at $1,000,000, and the other was to borrow. Penfield chose the latter course, according to the affidavits.

In borrowing money to build up the three favored companies the Mexican concern was included in the benefits of the plan—the all-important question was of indorsement. Here accommodation indorsement of each other's notes by the companies within the chain and a second indorsement by Penfield solved the difficulty. The result is as follows for the six companies whose receiverships come within the jurisdiction of the New York courts:

The Brooklyn Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, capital not listed, is responsible for $650,000 in accommodation paper; the Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company, capital $50,000, is responsible for $75,000 of the paper; the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company is concerned to the extent of $400,000, its assets in this amount being said to have been used by Penfield for foreign purposes; the Standard Vitrified Conduit Company, capital, $25,000, had about $150,000 of the paper to answer for; the National Clay Manufacturing Company is held for $250,000 of the notes, and the Standard Fire Proofing Company, with a capital of $300,000, is said to have notes to meet aggregating "a large amount," not stated. These notes mentioned are not inclusive of the bona fide notes between the companies, upon the non-payment of which the receivership proceedings are based, but represent only the accommodation paper.

The aggregate of the sums mentioned is $825,000, to which must be added the notes charged up against the Standard Fire Proofing Company and the three companies involved in the Cleveland proceedings, a total of about $1,200,000 in all. The first batch of the notes became due Sept. 8, and the affidavit of J. A. Green, Treasurer of several of the companies, states that other amounts will fall due almost daily for a period of four months.

Howland, Murray & Prentice appear as counsel for the petitioning companies, but it is understood that the firm represents a number of the creditors. A statement issued by the law firm yesterday said that the chief creditors are banks in various cities where the accommodation paper was disposed of, and that the indebtedness is distributed evenly enough, so that no one interest will experience any great loss. There was a meeting of the creditors yesterday, at which a committee was appointed to co-operate with the receiver, and the condition of the business is such that a resumption is looked for in the interest of creditors. On the creditors' committee five Eastern and five Western banks are represented.

THIEVES' DARING COUP.

Smashed Jeweler's Window—Police and Fire Stations Near By.

Thieves smashed a large plate-glass window in the jewelry store of Alphonse Weiner at 2,093 Third Avenue about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and took over $800 worth of valuables. The avenue at this point is brightly lighted, and people pass at all hours. Yet there is no trace of the thieves yet.

The police believe the robbers smashed the glass with a club or crowbar muffled with cotton batting and cloth, and while trucks were moving near by. Then, it is supposed, the men used a stick and hook to reach their booty. There was about $1,000 worth of jewelry in the window. Though every window of the store and every door is guarded by burglar alarms, no signal was set off.

The place is almost within sight of the Alexander Avenue Police Station, and only half a block from Hook and Ladder No. 17.

DEFENSE IN BOLTE CASE.

Will Be Restricted to Showing the Justice's Record of Work, His Counsel Says.

Further evidence on the charges against Civil Justice Herman Bolte of the Second District Municipal Court was put in yesterday at a session before Referee William H. Willis. The case for the plaintiff was concluded, except for the introduction of documentary evidence, and the hearing will go on again on Sept. 29.

The testimony yesterday was confined to the statements of lawyers who claimed to have suffered under Justice Bolte's decision, and at its close Maurice Blumenthal, who appears for the accused Justice, said it was probable that the defense would put in no evidence other than to show the vast amount of work disposed of by Justice Bolte and the frequency with which his decisions have been affirmed by the Appellate Courts.

Among the witnesses was David Steckler, an attorney representing the Columbia Loan Company in a case before Justice Bolte. Mr. Steckler testified that there were twenty adjournments in the case, to most of which he objected. He was asked if he was aware of the fact that in 1901, when the case was on trial, a system of rotation was in vogue whereby a different Justice sat every month. He said he did, but declared that he figured that Justice Bolte must have been sitting on the occasion of the various adjournments, because he could never get a trial.

REPELLED LOVE WITH PISTOL.

Girl Proved That Weapon Was a Toy and Troublesome Swain Was Held.

Barbara Schoeppler, a dressmaker, of 359 Evergreen Avenue, Williamsburg, was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempting to shoot John J. Seelig of 724 Flushing Avenue. During the examination it developed that the weapon which the girl used was a toy pistol.

Miss Schoeppler testified that Seelig had been seeking her hand in marriage for a long time, despite the fact that he was aware she was engaged to marry Charles Vieth of 1,276 Gates Avenue.

One night recently, while Miss Schoeppler was out for a walk with Vieth they passed Seelig, who became so angry that he threatened to kill the girl. While Miss Schoeppler was visiting an aunt on Oak Street, Greenpoint, last Wednesday night, she met Seelig, whom she alleges resumed his lovemaking. The girl ordered him out, and at a late hour, when she started for home, he approached and pleaded with her to elope with him. He was so persistent that the girl drew the pistol. Seelig took to his heels, with the girl closely following.

Seelig continued to run till he reached the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station, where Miss Schoeppler was arrested. After the girl related her story to the Magistrate and had produced the toy pistol the charge of assault against her was dismissed, and Seelig was held on a charge of threatening her life.

MALE NURSE ARRAIGNED.

Emanuel Nathan Accused of Theft by Wife of Patient.

Emanuel Nathan, twenty-five years old, of 54 West Ninety-ninth Street, a trained nurse, was held in the Harlem Court by Magistrate Crane yesterday in $2,000 bail for trial on charges brought by Mrs. Clara Conklin of 364 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, that he had robbed her of jewelry and forged a check in her name.

The prisoner was for some time employed in the Riverside Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Early in June he attended Mrs. Coklin's husband during a fatal illness. After the funeral Mrs. Conklin discovered that jewels valued at $1,000 were missing. She made complaint to the police. This, with complaints of other robberies and a forged check by a trained nurse, led to the arrest of Nathan. He was identified in court by Mrs. Conklin. The police say that his record includes a term in Elmira for forgery.

COPPER MAN IN COURT.

Montana Verde Manager Promises Restitution to Dr. Ella Tappen.

Joseph Johnston of 536 Second Street, Brooklyn, manager of the Montana Verde Copper Company at 21 Park Row, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon on complaint of Dr. Ella C. Jones Tappen of 228 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, who charged him with having failed to make return for $5,000 he had borrowed, but on the agreement of the defendant to make restitution the complaint was withdrawn.

It was charged that in April, Johnston induced Dr. Tappen to lend him the money to boom the company, in which they are both interested. She had then mortgaged three pieces of property and had taken from him as security 1,000 shares of the stock, which he assured her, she claims, were worth $5,000, and would be worth much more when the boom developed. He had afterward allowed the three pieces of property to go by foreclosure, while the mining stocks, she claims, became almost worthless.

POLICEMAN NO COUNTERFEITER.

Picture of Officer Donohue's Brother Caused Mistake.

The report of Wednesday from Newark, N. J., to the effect that some counterfeiters had been arrested, and that one of them, William Donohue, had in his possession a picture of a New York policeman, evidently himself, wearing shield No. 1,793, caused some rapid investigations at Police Headquarters yesterday. Everybody was wondering if a New York policeman had been engaged in counterfeiting, and Inspector McClusky had shield No. 1,793 looked up. It was found by the chief clerk to be in the possession of Patrolman Edward Donohue of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. This Donohue was sent for and found to be in the city, and not locked up in Newark. He declared that he had a brother who might possibly be mixed up in the counterfeiting game. Inspector McClusky directed him to go to Newark and see the prisoner. Donohue did this, and found the man to be his brother, who had happened to have in his possession a picture of the policeman taken about ten years ago. There is a slight resemblance between them, and this led the Newark police to believe that the man in the photograph and in the prison were one and the same.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—William Donohue, fifty-three years old; Francis Singleton, fifty-one years old, and James Healey, thirty-six years old, the three alleged counterfeiters arrested by the police and secret service detectives last night, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Whitehead to-day and held in default of $5,000 bail each to appear for trial Monday next.

IMPERSONATED A BONDSMAN.

Augustin Hyland Says His Signature Was Forged.

Justice Clark, in the Supreme Court, yesterday made an order canceling judgment upon two bonds for $360 each, on which Augustin Hyland, a marble dealer at 417 East Eighty-fifth Street, was supposed to have gone surety for Edward McIntee and Charles Anderson, both charged with an offense in the Magistrate's Court of the First District. Hyland claimed that he had been impersonated by another and that his signature was forged. In an affidavit Hyland declared that he knew neither of the defendants, and that the first he heard of the case was when a Deputy Sheriff called upon him with an execution.

Lawyer Thomas J. Sullivan made affidavit that a person representing himself to be Hyland had called upon him, mentioning several of Hyland's friends in the Thirtieth Assembly District, and had arranged to go on the bail bond for both defendants.

Held for Stealing a Game Cock.

Henry Rebstein, twenty-seven years old, was held for a hearing yesterday in the Ewen Street Court for stealing a game cock valued at $100. The bird was the property of Morris O'Connor, a wealthy contractor of 36 Hausman Street. It had captured a number of prizes at poultry shows.

TRAFFIC PLANS FOR EAST RIVER BRIDGES

Commissioner Lindenthal Submits Scheme in Detail to Mayor.

Ten Loops for Trolley Lines in New City Hall Station—Moving Platform for Williamsburg Structure.

Supplementing the ambitious plans for a terminal station at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge, coupled with a gigantic city building to be surmounted by a campanile effect, Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal yesterday sent to Mayor Low an outline of his plans to regulate and perfect rapid transit between Manhattan and Brooklyn, and to effect connection between all bridges and systems.

The letter of the Bridge Commissioner was made public by Mayor Low on its receipt, and the Mayor said that he would submit the entire matter to the Rapid Transit Commissioners at the next meeting. By the plans as outlined, each of the four East River bridges, actual and in prospective, will be welded together with the transportation companies on the two sides of the river and all brought together, in effect, as a harmonious whole.

Taking up the Brooklyn Bridge conditions first, the Commissioner declares that the location of the trolley tracks cannot be considered as permanent, as they were not foreseen when the bridge was constructed, and they are overstraining the floor construction, which requires expensive and constant repairs.

"The stiffening system of the suspended part of the bridge is not adapted for the exigencies of elevated and trolley car traffic," declares the Commissioner. "A congestion of cars on any one track is liable to rupture the stiffening trusses. To prevent this, stringent rules are enforced for keeping the cars on all tracks evenly distributed. As soon as possible the suspended structure and floor system of the Brooklyn Bridge must be replaced by one of adequate capacity and rigidity for traffic requirement. It will require two decks.

"The elevated tracks can then be put on an upper deck, and the trolley tracks on the lower deck in the space now occupied by the bridge cars.

"At the Manhattan end provision will be made in the plans for the new City Hall Station for a terminal of ten loops, with a space of forty feet between each loop. This will probably give ample room for all the trolley cars of the future.

"At the Brooklyn end of the bridge the trolley tracks are to pass over Sands Street, with the purpose of leaving this street exclusively for truck and wagon traffic from and to the bridge.

"The elevated trains will be able to loop back over the Manhattan Bridge, through the new City Hall Park station. At the Brooklyn end the elevated tracks will connect with those on Fulton Street and those leading to Flatbush and Myrtle Avenues. The approach under the elevated structure on the Plaza in Brooklyn to be entirely removed, and the cleared space to be converted into a park. The present bridge station will front this park. It will then be a through station. All shuttle trains to be abolished. The present unsightly neighborhood will then become attractive, and the bridge entrance can be made beautiful and dignified.

"The Manhattan Bridge will have eight tracks, of which four for trolley cars will be placed on the first deck and four for elevated train service be placed on the second deck. The trolley lines to Manhattan Bridge at the Brooklyn end to cross Sands Street with an elevation of twelve feet underneath, so as not to interfere with the track traffic to the bridge at Sands Street, where the bridge roadways will come to grade.

On the Williamsburg Bridge there are six tracks; the two middle tracks are for elevated railroad, and two tracks on each side of these are for overhead trolley cars.

"On the Manhattan side one pair of trolley tracks; the two middle tracks are for elevated railroad, and two tracks on each side of these are for overhead trolley cars.

"The trolley tracks on Broadway, Williamsburg, are to be connected with the northern pair of trolley tracks on the Williamsburg Bridge. At the Manhattan end these trolley tracks to run along Delancey Street to the Bowery, or the tracks could cross the Bowery and continue to Elm Street, where their terminus would be on the street floor of the elevated railroad station.

"The elevated railroad tracks should be connected with the elevated railroad on Broadway, Williamsburg, and continued on the Manhattan side along widened Delancey Street to a terminus at the intersection of Elm and Broome streets, in close proximity to the underground station of the subway at Spring Street.

"The southern pair of tracks on the bridge can be used for the proposed moving platform or continuous train. It would commence at a terminal underground station on the plaza at the Williamsburg end of the bridge, where passengers from the trolley cars could transfer to it. The tracks for this platform on the bridge would require to be inclosed in fire-proof housing. On the Manhattan side the platform can descend on a 12 per cent. grade into a subway under Delancey Street.

"The moving platform, with its capacity (70,000 passengers per hour,) should suffice for the accommodation of passenger traffic between the lower part of Manhattan and Williamsburg for a long time. A transfer arrangement between the trolley lines and the moving platform should be easily feasible.

"The Blackwell's Island Bridge will accommodate six tracks, namely—two elevated tracks on the upper deck, and four trolley tracks on the first deck, of which two trolley tracks (one on each side) will be carried on brackets outside the trusses.

"The trolley lines from Queens can enter upon the bridge at Jackson Avenue, and arriving at the Manhattan side, would cross the Second avenue tracks and proceed to a plaza 100 feet wide, extending from Sixtieth Street to Fifty-seventh Street, and parallel with Second Avenue. On that plaza provision can be made for changing the overhead trolley into an underground trolley. Connection can be made also with crosstown lines on either Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, or Fifty-seventh Street.

"Elevated railroad tracks should connect directly with the Second Avenue elevated railroad, for it is going down toower. Two stub tracks can also be provided for trains starting from the Manhattan end of the bridge. Thus a short and simple connection would be made with the Second Avenue line in Manhattan.

"The trolley cars from Brooklyn cannot be expected to do more than meet the demand for local and short distance transportation. The longer distance transportation will be on the elevated railroad lines, which can be very much improved, and can carry per hour about at least double the number of passengers carried by the trolley cars, and at four times the speed permitted on the streets.

"Inasmuch as the Williamsburg Bridge will be completed in a few months (Dec. 1, 1903,) the transit conditions over it should be determined at once."

NEW WATER STORAGE PLAN.

City Commission of Experts Will Report on Important Reservoir Site in Ulster County.

When the recommendations of the Burr-Hering-Freeman commission of experts named by the Mayor to examine into the sources of water supply for the city are made in the report to the Mayor some time within the present month, six different propositions will be laid before the city as to water supply conditions. Three will deal entirely with the Croton watershed, one with a ramification of the old Ramapo idea, a fifth with the storage dam possibilities of the Adirondacks, and the sixth with a Catskill Mountain storage dam proposition that is entirely new.

This proposition contemplates the construction of a gigantic reservoir on Esopus Creek, in Ulster County and west of the Hudson River. For some time engineers have been at work along this creek, and one of the best reservoir sites selected is at Bishop Falls, where surveys and measurements have been made and specifications outlined so that the cost of the enterprise can be made apparent in the report. By damming up a section at this place it has been found that an area of eight square miles would be formed as a natural reservoir, and the supply would be great with very small expense.

The scheme of course contemplates carrying the water under the Hudson River at a point near Kingston and thence down the east side of the river.

It is suggested that the construction of the plant would take ten years, at which time the city would have one of the best water plants in the world and at a cost that would be at a minimum per gallon furnished.

DR. JONES REINSTATED.

Authority of Superintendent Mabon to be Always Recognized by Bellevue House Surgeons.

Dr. W. B. Jones, house physician of Bellevue Hospital, who was suspended a few days ago after a dispute with Superintendent William Mabon of Bellevue because of Dr. Jones's failure to report that he had placed in the Townsend Cottage Dr. Robert Coleman, who had been taken ill with typhoid, was reinstated yesterday afternoon.

This action was announced after a conference and hearing in which Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals; Superintendent Mabon, and Dr. N. P. Plumier, a member of the Board of Medical Inspectors, participated. One of the conditions of the settlement is that the authority of Superintendent Mabon is to be always recognized by the house surgeons.

BACILLI INVADE TOWN HALL.

Many City and County Officials Overcome by Bad Air in Jamaica Structure.

Inspectors from the Department of Health will this morning begin a survey of the old Town Hall at Jamaica, which is now used by the Court of Special Sessions, the Queen's Borough Coroners, the borough Police Headquarters, the Jamaica Precinct Police, and some other city departments, and Chief Clerk Crowley of the borough health department says that as quickly as they make their report it will be placed before Commissioner Lederle for immediate action, and it is probable that all now occupying the building will be ordered to vacate instantly.

Some days ago the sanitary condition of the building was called to the attention of President Cassidy and of Deputy Commissioner of Buildings Cronin, who ordered that repairs be made at once. Responsibility has been denied by the local officials, and Dr. Hendrickson, Chief Deputy Sanitary Inspector of the borough, says the building must be vacated. Sewer gas so pervades the building that cases of men being overcome are frequent. Yesterday Chief Clerk Mager of the Coroner's office collapsed, and had to be assisted into the open air and stimulants administered. He had been seated in the Coroner's Court room for some time. Coroner Nutt, who was sitting, was also made sick, and when his clerk collapsed he summoned help and had all the property of his office removed from the court room and the rooms closed with orders that it be no longer used. Coroner Rouff issued a similar order to his staff, remarking that he did not want to hold an inquest on any of his staff.

The patrolmen and sergeants of the precinct claim their lives are endangered by the gas, and that it will be impossible to sleep in the dormitories when it grows so cold the windows have to be closed. In the basement where the cells are the doorkeeper has used disinfectants until the place reeks with them, but prisoners after a night's stay are frequently so sick they have to be allowed to take fresh air before they can be taken to court for arraignment.

Inspector Kane and his staff spend as little time as possible in the building, and under certain conditions of weather the Inspector practically deserts the apartments assigned to him and carries his office under his hat.

The Police Department is quartered in the building against its will, and claims to occupy only a small part of it. The inspectors who have examined the building claim the plumbing is antiquated and practically devoid of traps and vents.

SCHOOL ROOM FOR ALL.

About Same Number of Part Time Classes as Last Year, Dr. Maxwell Says.

Dr. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, yesterday reiterated his opinion expressed on Wednesday that in spite of the probable increase in school children this year there will be room for all over six years of age who apply, with about the same number of part time classes as last year.

Tabulation of the figures of the school registration now going on probably will be finished to-morrow.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION IN NEGLIGENCE.—One McIntyre, while engaged in hauling steel to the Fraudler Vacuum Fermentation Company, for the purpose of weighing a load, drove on platform scales on land owned by the company, and was injured by reason of the platform giving way. The platform was in a private alley between buildings owned by the vacuum company and a safe company. The beam of the scales was in the latter's office. The safe company originally owned the scales. On the trial of a suit brought by McIntyre against the vacuum company to recover damages the manager of the defendant testified that the scales had remained the property of the safe company. It appeared that they were used by the defendant and the safe company without asking permission of either. The Supreme Court of Michigan has held (93 Northwestern Reporter, 527) that the defendant's liability did not depend on its ownership of the scales, but, having invited the plaintiff to use them, it was responsible for defects which by the exercise of due diligence it could have remedied.

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PROXIMATE CAUSE.—A legal note of a case devoted to a discussion of instances of proximate cause was published in THE TIMES of Sept. 8 last. Another case on that subject is Daniels vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, (67 Northwestern Reporter, 424.) A Massachusetts statute gives a person injured in a railroad collision a right to sue for damages. It was held that the voluntary willful act of suicide of an insane person, whose insanity was caused by a railroad accident, and who knows the purpose and physical effect of his act, is such a new and independent agency as does not come within and complete a line of causation from the accident to the death. The court said: "In the present case the question is, what is meant by the language of the statute in reference to a death that occurs a long time after the collision, from direct causes which come into existence and take form after the lapse of weeks or months, or possibly years, although they may be traced back to the collision as the first cause? In interpreting the present statute in reference to such facts, the question is not exactly whether the insane person who takes his life dies by his own hand or commits suicide. It is whether the act of volition—the willful, deliberate purpose to take his life, when put in execution—is to be treated as an independent, direct, and proximate cause of death, notwithstanding that he was so far insane as to be unable to fully comprehend the moral quality of his act. In a condition such as is here supposed the injury has caused mental disease which has weakened the forces that hold one in check and restrain him from acts of violence, and that enable him to appreciate the reasons for not interfering with the natural laws of his being. Very likely the disease also causes him extreme suffering, and deprives him of the pleasures of life, and thus exposes him to great temptation, from which he would be free if in good health. In this weakened and wretched condition, lacking a sound mind to guide him morally, but still having power which enable him to know what he thinks he wants to do, and how to do it, by an act of volition he chooses to die, and thereupon takes his own life. It may be said that he is forced to the deed by his disordered faculties. Some contend that we are all slaves of destiny. Our subject brings us near the vexed theological problem as to free will and predestination. Without attempting to pursue these inquiries too far, we are of opinion that the voluntary willful act of suicide of an insane person, whose insanity was caused by a railroad accident, and who knows the purpose and physical effect of his act, is such a new and independent agency as does not come within and complete a line of causation from the accident to the death."

CUSTOMS BROKER BESIEGED

All Mr. Robinson's Friends Want to Make a Million a Year.

Keep Him Busy with Personal Visits and Telephone Calls—Officials Say the Proposition is Feasible, but—

As a result of his after-dinner speech before the Export Club on Wednesday evening, in which he declared he could easily make a million a year if he wanted to take advantage of existing loopholes in the United States Customs Laws, Harry Robinson, one of the oldest Custom House brokers in this city, had a lively time yesterday. His remarks furnished almost the sole topic of conversation during the day in Custom House circles and among men of his craft.

Mr. Robinson had been at his office in the Cotton Exchange Building but a few minutes when the telephone bell began to ring. From that time on calls arrived in rapid succession, and when Mr. Robinson picked up the receiver this would be about the message coming over the wire:

"Say, old man, grand speech you made last night. I wish you would put me next to the game. Business is not what it used to be and goodness knows I need the money."

Between telephone calls, Mr. Robinson was kept busy receiving his personal friends and colleagues, who were anxious that he should give them points. Shortly after noon, Mr. Robinson betook himself to the Custom House. Here the officials and clerks had taken enough time to read, digest, and thoroughly discuss the speech. As a result, he had to endure a great deal of gentle chaffing, but he stood it all with great good nature and a resigned smile.

To a reporter who saw him there, Mr. Robinson reiterated his statement of the night before and supplemented it with some explanations.

"It is my firm conviction," he said, "that fraudulent schemes of this nature are being perpetrated on the Government all the time. It is not the fault of the Custom House officials, because they are practically powerless to prevent it, but of the Customs laws. It is these that should be amended.

"The fact is that local Customs officials have no control over merchandise entered through this port in transit for interior points where a Customs service is maintained. Assuming the shipper abroad and the ostensible consignee as being in the plot and that the former has furnished false bills of lading and invoices where, for instance, expensive lace has been declared as lace of an inferior grade or some other article on which there is low duty, what would prevent a substitution of the expensive lace for an equal number of cases having identical marks and containing the cheaper grade in transit from the steamship wharf to the railroad station? The goods are placed on a Customs House truck, but there is no inspector along to watch them. All that is necessary is to obtain the assistance of the driver by some effective mode of persuasion. It seems to me the whole thing is very feasible, and the laws should be amended so as to protect the Government."

Custom House officials in this city proved rather skeptical in regard to the feasibility of Mr. Robinson's proposition. Deputy Collector King, who has charge of all the transit entries passing through this port, was a guest at the Export Club dinner, and happened to occupy the seat next to Mr. Robinson. When seen yesterday, he said:

"Of course the proposition outlined by Mr. Robinson is not absolutely impossible. Assuming the wicked work on the part of a great number of people acting in collusion, it could be done. But the chances are so small that no sensible business man would ever undertake it. The best proof of how a proposition of that kind commends itself to importers is the fact that there is not one single instance recorded of such a substitution having been made in transit in this city. I do not think Mr. Robinson expected to be taken seriously when he made that statement last night.

"Fraud can be perpetrated on any business concern, and the public business is no exception. But I think that in this case the danger has been reduced to a minimum. Our special agents are vigilant, and are constantly on the lookout for this kind of thing. No sensible business man would dare to try a scheme of this kind, which would necessitate at least a dozen people being in the secret. I don't think it would prove economical, and it could not go on for any length of time before it would be discovered."

Custom House brokers did not take the proposition seriously, though they admitted that it was not an impossible one.

Martin E. Stiner, Vice President of the Custom House Brokers' Association, had this to say:

"Mr. Robinson was only joking. He is great at that. His scheme is feasible, certainly, and let me add it is nearly as safe as counterfeiting or murder. As a means of breaking into jail, it could not be beaten. None of 'em for mine, please. For quick money, I would prefer robbing a bank. As far as I am concerned, the Government need not worry."

MICHELSON CREDITORS MEET.

State Bank Says Notes It Held for $2,100 Are Paid.

A committee of creditors of Isidor Michelson, manufacturer of jewelry, of 41 John Street, who went into bankruptcy on Wednesday on account of the loss of $17,000 through his brother, Heyman, has been appointed to make an examination of his affairs and verify the story of the above loss and to report a basis of settlement. An offer of settlement at 15 cents on the dollar was under consideration.

A certificate dealing with the alleged embezzlements of Heyman Michelson, Jr., from his elder brother, Isidor Michelson, a jeweler of 41 John Street, the erroneous statement was inadvertently made that the State Bank had three notes to the aggregate amount of $21,000, which had been made payable to the latter.

The correct amount of the three notes is $2,100, $700 each. According to officials of the bank, the notes have been paid.

ACCUSE HER OF BEATING BOY.

Two Indignant Bystanders Have a Young Woman Arrested.

A large crowd was attracted to the corner of Charles and Hudson Streets yesterday afternoon by a woman and man seising a young woman who, they claimed, had beaten and knocked down Henry Cadisch, eight years old, of 339 East Fifty-eighth Street.

The woman, who gave the same address as the boy, said she was his aunt, Tinie Pyser, twenty years old. The other woman and the man gave their names to Policeman McKenzie, and said they wished to complain of the woman's conduct toward the boy. They were Mrs. Fanny Post of 118 Charles Street, and Cliff Richardson of 86 Warren Street. Miss Pyser denied the assault, but was arrested on a charge of cruelty to children. She said the boy would not go home with her, and that she had only tried to induce him to return. After a time Miss Pyser was bailed by the boy's father, Henry Cadisch, who keeps a window-cleaning business at 47 Bond Street. The boy was sent to the Children's Society rooms.

TUTTLE NOW SENIOR BISHOP.

Occupant of Missouri See Now Presiding Protestant Episcopal Prelate.

Bishop Daniel Sylvester Tuttle of Missouri is now the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, succeeding the late Bishop Thomas March Clark of Rhode Island. The formal announcement of Bishop Tuttle's succession to the high office in the Church has been made to the various Bishops of the country, and to-morrow The Churchman will convey the news to the laity of the Church.

Bisop Tuttle is a native of New York State, a graduate of both Columbia University and the General Theological Seminary in this city. He was born at Windsam, N. Y., in 1838, in what is now the Diocese of Albany. His parents were Methodists, but in his early days Bishop Tuttle showed a leaning to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Only four years after his ordination he was appointed missionary Bishop of Missouri, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. On his first visitation to that remote section the Bishop equipped himself with all the accoutrements of a man going on a Wild West tour. He had his rifle for himself, and revolvers galore for those of his party, as the stage law of the country required. When he reached Salt Lake City, which was to be his See headquarters, he found but one church, and no clergyman. Nineteen years later Bishop Tuttle left his jurisdiction with fifteen churches and twenty clergymen in it, and a wide field for missionary work. He had been transferred to the Diocese of Missouri.

PILED STONES ON THE TRACKS.

Man Arrested as Dangerous Lunatic Wanted "to Make Trains Turn Around"—His Arms Burned.

A man who described himself as John Bradon, thirty years old, of 35 Columbia Avenue, West Orange, N. J., is held at the City Hospital, Jersey City, as a dangerous lunatic. He was arrested by Railroad Detective Janicke while piling stones on the tracks of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad at the Bergen crossing. When asked why he was putting the stones there he said he wanted to "make the trains turn 'round and go the other way."

"But I'm awful hungry," he added, "and I'd quit if I knew where to get something to eat."

"Just help me to get these stones off the track," said the detective, "and I'll take you to a place where you can get a good dinner."

Bradon did as requested, and was then taken to the Oakland Avenue Police Station. There it was found that his beard was singed and both his arms badly burned. He said he had been riding in an Erie Railroad train which took fire, and he and other passengers were injured. Where this happened and when he could not tell. The burns were recent, and Police Justice Murphy sent Bradon to the hospital.

NEWS AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Jersey City Man Hears He is Heir to Share of Sister's Estate.

Theodore Hamal of Central Avenue and Bleecker Street, Jersey City, has been informed by a law firm of St. Louis, Mo., where he formerly lived, that he is one of the heirs to an estate left by his sister, who died recently in Germany. Mr. Hamal does not know what his share of the estate will be, and he has written to the lawyers for further particulars.

Mr. Hamal was born in Brunswick, Germany, sixty-eight years ago. He ran away from home when he was eighteen years old. Coming to this country, he drifted to Mexico, where he became a Lieutenant in Maximilian's army. After the Emperor's death he returned to the United States and made his home in St. Louis. For the last fifteen years he has resided in Jersey City and is employed as a bookkeeper in Manhattan. He has never heard from any of his relatives since he left home.

"Don't worry, Mother."

"But the time's so short to get together your school outfit."

The getting together's all done.

Everything any school boy wears all winter is ready here. Big boys and small.

Of the men's winter overcoats on sale at $10 there are left about 150 coats; sizes 44, 46 and 48 chest.

Some at each store.

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CHINA CLOSETS, $45 to $225, (former prices, $60 to $265.)

EXTENSION TABLES, $60 to $120, (former prices, $85 to $150.)

SIDEBOARDS, $100 to $300, (former prices, $125 to $375.)

Also Side Tables and odd Chairs.

Latest Fall conceptions for every room in every wood at factory prices, as you

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PARKS'S TWO WIVES FREE.

One Gets Annulment and the Other a Divorce Decree.

Justice Amend in the Supreme Court yesterday signed a decree annulling the marriage of Carolina Parks to Robert A. Parks, otherwise known as Alexander Park, and also a final decree of absolute divorce of Elizabeth S. Park from Alexander Park.

This is the final action in the case of a much-married man who is now serving a term in Sing Sing Prison for bigamy. Caroline Parks was married to Robert A. Parks in March, 1902, and two days after the wedding she learned that he had another wife living under the name of Mrs. Alexander Park. Mrs. Parks filed for an annulment of her marriage on the ground that her husband had another wife living when he married her.

Mrs. Park, the first wife, sued for an absolute divorce, naming Mrs. Caroline Parks as co-respondent, and both women prosecuted their husband for bigamy, with the result that he is in prison, and now Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Park are both free.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "A MUSICAL GEM OF PURE WORTH." John C. Fisher's big comic opera success. A PRINCESS OF KENSINGTON WITH JAMES T. POWERS.

DALY'S B'way & 30. At 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. 2. 3 LITTLE MAIDS. Engagement ends Nov. 14. All seats ready. Tickets purchased on sidewalk worthless.

SAVOY THEATRE Evgs. 8:30. 34th St. B'way. Mat. Saturday. MRS. LANGTRY in MRS. DEERING'S DIVORCE.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35 St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. JOHN C. RICE, THOS. A. WISE, VIVIAN'S PAPAS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av. OPENS NEXT MONDAY. ULYSSES. SEAT